

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

No. 32,832 37/88

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Survey Shows Bush Has Seized Control With 8-Point Lead

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Vice President George Bush has transformed the 1988 presidential election into a battle about his issues, has seized Governor Michael S. Dukakis's mantle of competence and has deflated his opponent's public image, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

The survey found Mr. Bush with a clear lead of 47 percent to 39 percent over Mr. Dukakis.

Perhaps more important for his long-term prospects, Mr. Bush has managed to make many of his personal criticisms of his Democratic rival stick. The latest poll found Mr. Dukakis with his highest unfavorable rating since he emerged as a national candidate in the spring of 1987.

The most important message of the poll was that the sudden gains Mr. Bush recorded after the Republican National Convention last month had lasted past Labor Day, into a period when voters had begun to take anxious measure of the candidates. This telephone poll of 1,159 registered voters drawn from a sample of 1,606 adults was conducted from last Thursday through Sunday.

The latest shifts in an election year that has been characterized by swift changes in voters' opinions

are hardly definitive; 4 voters in 10 are undecided or say they could still change their current choice, and Mr. Bush leads by only one percentage point among that third of voters who say they are paying a lot of attention to the campaign.

For now, though, the vice president is benefiting from something that has little to do with the campaign itself: an increasingly positive national mood. Fifty-five percent of the 1,606 adults in the overall sample approve of how President Ronald Reagan is handling the presidency, his best rating all year, and the public is less pessimistic than it was about the state of the nation's economy.

The survey found 57 percent of the registered voters saying that the economy was improving or was already in good shape and staying that way. Mr. Bush overwhelmed Mr. Dukakis among these voters. As a result, the Republican ticket led the Democratic ticket by 47 percent to 39 percent in the poll, which had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points. These figures are based on the inclinations of a "probable electorate," a measure of the state of the contest that takes into account each respondent's likelihood of casting a ballot in November.

In a little over a month, at least one voter in seven has shifted allegiance. A Times-CBS News Poll taken in early August, after the Democratic National Convention, showed the Massachusetts governor ahead by 50 percent to 34 percent in the probable electorate. The best news for the Democrats in the latest poll was the low standing of Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, Mr. Bush's running mate.

When asked to choose separately between the two candidates for vice



John Paul walking with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, left, after an unscheduled Johannesburg stop Wednesday.

Lesotho Drama Ends as Pope Arrives

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service
MASERU, Lesotho — Lesotho security forces, apparently directed by a special South African task force, stormed a busload of 69 hostages held Wednesday outside the British High Commission offices.

The storming of the bus occurred within 30 minutes of the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Maseru, capital of this tiny landlocked kingdom. [Four people were killed and 11 were wounded in the assault, Reuters reported from Maseru. The dead included three of the four hijackers and a schoolgirl hostage on the

bus, a police statement issued in Pretoria said.] After the shooting, white soldiers in blue combat gear, some of them with their faces blacked, swarmed over the bus. The firing came at 7:30 P.M., 26 hours after the hijackers parked the bus containing nuns, children and teachers outside the British offices and demanded to see the pope, whose motorcade had passed the scene 30 minutes earlier.

Flares and tracer bullets could be seen from a nearby hotel, and there were sporadic bursts of automatic weapons fire over a 20-minute period. The Lesotho police maintained roadblocks leading to the scene after the incident and

would not allow reporters near the scene. The pope arrived eight hours late, by road from South Africa, after an unscheduled stop in Johannesburg.

The hijackers seized the busload of pilgrims about 200 miles (324 kilometers) southeast of Maseru on Tuesday afternoon and stormed two police roadblocks before arriving at the British offices and demanding to see the British high commissioner. The hijackers, thought to be members of a rebel group that opposes Lesotho's military government, also wanted to see the pope and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho. Their demands, which were conveyed

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Trade Deficit Narrows in U.S., Boosting Dollar

Stock Prices Rise Sharply On Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed sharply in July, falling to \$9.53 billion, the government said Wednesday in a report that encouraged Reagan administration officials and economists and sent financial markets steeply higher.

The deficit, adjusted for seasonal variations, plunged by 27.9 percent

Oil prices rebounded from recent depressed levels. Page 9.

from \$13.22 billion in June, as imports of manufactured goods dropped sharply.

The fall in imports during July was seen as an indication that surging economic growth is cooling down, implying relief of inflationary pressures. The June deficit was revised from an originally reported \$12.54 billion.

The dollar jumped following the report, rising by more than 2 pence against the Deutsche mark in New York. Stock prices surged, with the Dow Jones industrial average up 17.60 points at the close. (Pages 10 and 13).

The Commerce Department began releasing two sets of numbers Wednesday, one that reflects the costs of insurance and freight and another that tallies only the customs value of imported items. When the costs of insurance and freight for imported goods were taken out, the July trade gap was \$8.1 billion.

Including insurance and freight, the annual deficit was \$170.3 billion in 1987 and \$70 billion for the first half of 1988. On the customs-only basis, the gap would be \$152.1 billion in 1987 and \$60.8 billion for the first six months of this year.

Analysts had forecast a much higher deficit, of up to \$115 billion. But the July trade gap was the lowest recorded since December 1984, when the shortfall was \$8 billion.

The July improvement reflected an 8.9 percent drop in imports, which declined to \$35.99 billion from a record June figure of \$39.50 billion. Exports inched up 0.7 percent to \$26.5 billion, keeping them near the record levels established in the last several months. The drop in imports came primarily in big-ticket capital goods, which fell by \$1.2 billion, to \$8 billion.

The import drop suggested a slackening in the pace of economic activity that will enable the Federal Reserve Board to adhere to a steady monetary policy at least until after the November presidential election, economists said.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, welcomed the improvement in the trade figures and said that the deficit, expressed in constant dollars to remove the effects of inflation and exchange-rate changes, was now 42.3 percent lower than it was in the third quarter of 1986.

Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr., who also described the deficit report as "great news," said in a statement, "Compared with the same seven months of last year, exports surged 28 percent while imports rose less than 10 percent."

Without the insurance and freight costs, July imports were down 9 percent from June to \$34.53 billion.

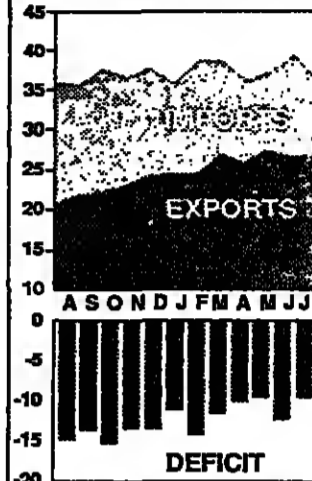
Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, said, "I think what makes these numbers interesting is that you have this big shift from an export-led to an import-led trade improvement."

The broad-based decline in imports

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U.S. Balance of Trade

Deficit is the excess of imports over exports. Amounts in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.



*Import figures shown on a Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) basis, which includes insurance and freight charges. The Customs Value based figure for July, excluding those costs, is \$34.53 billion.

Source: Commerce Department

Libya to Make Poison Gas, U.S. Asserts

WASHINGTON — The United States said Wednesday it had concluded that Libya had the ability to produce chemical weapons and was about to begin manufacturing poison gas.

Libya is believed to be "on the verge of full-scale production," a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said at a news briefing.

Mr. Redman said that the U.S. government, long worried that Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar

Turkey says its report on the use of chemical weapons against Iraqi Kurds does not clear Iraq. Page 3.

Gadhafi, was seeking an arsenal of chemical weapons, had recently come to the conclusion that he had completed a weapons plant.

That is a particularly worrisome development in view of Libya's track record," he said, referring to the Libyan war with neighboring Chad and U.S. allegations that Colonel Gadhafi was backing terror groups.

"We have reports of Libyan use of chemical weapons late last year against Chadian forces," Mr. Redman said. "We also have the general record of irresponsible behavior on the part of Gadhafi."

He declined to provide the evidence on which Washington had based its conclusions, saying that he never commented on sources of sensitive information.

He also declined to specify what types of chemical weapons Washington thought Libya could make.

NBC television reported Wednesday that Libya planned to make nerve gas and that it would soon be able to produce large amounts of mustard gas at a plant 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Tripoli.

The United States bombed Tripoli in 1986 in reprisal for what Washington said was Libyan backing of terrorist attacks.

In recent months Colonel Gadhafi has sought to end his diplomatic isolation, seeking better ties with neighboring countries and a resumption of normal trade with European nations.

But a State Department official contended in an interview that Colonel Gadhafi had not changed and said that Washington had warned other countries to that effect.

Mr. Redman asserted that the world community needed to take "vigorous action" against the use of chemical weapons.

He said the chemicals needed to make poison gas were readily available on the world market, because they are used in pesticides, and he urged any country selling such "precursor chemicals" to Libya to stop doing so.

Mr. Redman said public pressure against nations acquiring and using chemical weapons was essential.

Last week, the United States accused Iraq of using poison gas against Iraqi Kurds.

Iraq denied the allegation, and several Arab countries have raised questions about it, but the United States has stood by its charges.

The United States in the past condemned Iraq for using poison gas against Iranian forces in the Gulf War.

Iraq has admitted using chemical arms against Iran but has insisted that it did so only in retaliation for Iranian gas attacks.

Hurricane Hits Yucatán and Threatens U.S. Coast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CANCUN, Mexico — One of the strongest hurricanes in history battered the resorts of the Yucatán Peninsula on Wednesday with 160-mph winds and torrential rains. Thousands of people fled coastal areas to shelters inland.

In Cancun, "the wind was blowing out windows everywhere," an official said of the resort where thousands of Americans and Europeans vacation each year.

Residents along the Texas coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 560 miles

(900 kilometers) to the north, where the hurricane is expected to strike next, stockpiled food and supplies and prepared to evacuate.

The hurricane, designated Gilbert, is "extremely dangerous," the U.S. National Weather Service said. The winds reached 175 mph earlier Wednesday, but later fell to 160 mph, the weather service said.

Robert Sheets, director of the National Hurricane Center in Florida, said earlier Wednesday that he expected the hurricane to reach the

coasts of Texas and Louisiana in 48 to 60 hours.

The hurricane is a Category 5 storm, the strongest and deadliest type. Such storms have maximum sustained winds greater than 155 mph and can cause catastrophic damage.

Only two Category 5 hurricanes have hit the United States — the 1935 storm that killed 408 people in Florida and a hurricane designated Camille that devastated the Mississippi coast in 1969 and killed 256 people.

Oil companies evacuated thousands of workers from rigs in the Gulf, according to reports from New Orleans.

[In Jamaica, Prime Minister Edward P.G. Scaga said Wednesday that the hurricane had struck a far more devastating blow to the island than initial estimates indicated. The New York Times reported. As the death toll rose to 25, Mr. Scaga said in an interview that it now appeared that the hurricane had damaged 80 percent of Jamaica's

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Gorbachev Shifts Focus To the Common Man

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Through the artful use of television, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has cast himself this week in the role of a leader who, against all odds and bureaucrats, is fighting for the aspirations and comforts of the common man.

For the first three years of his tenure, Mr. Gorbachev staged a revolution mainly of ideas, returning a measure of dignity to the country's scholars, journalists and artists and introducing a comprehensive list of plans for change.

Some of those plans have been put into effect, but most remain blueprints, and the problems that grate on ordinary people — problems of housing, food, medical care, ecology and working conditions — are growing worse.

After a six-week vacation in the Crimea, Mr. Gorbachev has begun a new political season with a trip to the heartland, the Siberian cities of Krasnoyarsk and Novosibirsk. For the last three days, the evening news program Vremya has shown extensive footage of Mr. Gorbachev

as he toured factories, grocery stores and neighborhoods, listening to and answering the plaintive, and sometimes desperate, complaints of local workers.

Mr. Gorbachev, who will reportedly deliver a major domestic policy statement this week, has clearly begun a campaign to win over ordinary people the way he did intellectuals in the first years of his reign.

At one point in Krasnoyarsk, Mr. Gorbachev said that the people were "at my throat," adding, "and they are right." But Mr. Gorbachev never appeared bothered or defensive. He seems to sense that he can gain politically by allowing people to vent their frustrations.

As a politician and a television performer, Mr. Gorbachev is his own best director, and he has taken this Siberian trip as an occasion to show that he will not overlook the country's most persistent problems. The lengthy excerpts broadcast

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LET THE GAMES BEGIN — Korean girls in the Olympic Stadium in Seoul practicing Wednesday for the ceremonies on Saturday that will open the 1988 Summer Olympics. Page 15.

Kiosk

Jayawardene Plans to Retire

COLOMBO (NYT) — President Junius R. Jayawardene, 81, who has played a prominent role in Sri Lankan politics since independence in 1948, said Wednesday that he would not be a candidate in a presidential election planned for December.

He declined to name the candidate of his United National Party. Officials say, however, that the party's choice will be Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa.



The leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, is to have new talks with the authorities on Thursday. Page 2.

General News

A bill approved by a U.S. Senate panel would add sanctions against South Africa. Page 6.

Business/Finance

Person and Elsevier, big European publishers, took what could be the first step toward a merger. Page 9.

The Dollar

Down Close
Doll 1.8769
Euro 1.879
Yen 184.175
FF 8.385

Up 17.42

PARIS — Like fleas with smaller fleas to bite on (and so on, ad infinitum), honeybees have been smitten by a mite, with lethal consequences for them and potentially serious economic consequences for humans.

In parts of Western Europe, researchers say, up to 90 percent of the bee colonies have been afflicted to some extent by the microscopic mite, Varroa jacobsoni, a relatively recent import from Asia.

In Lebanon, 90 percent of the bee colonies have been wiped out, and Israel and Syria have also been severely affected.

Apart from reducing honey production, the affliction has broader economic implications because bees are primarily responsible for the pollination of dozens of crops, as well as wild plants that produce seeds on which birds and other wildlife feed. The average colony of bees is worth

20 to 40 times as much in crop pollination as in honey production.

"The mite has only recently affected industrialized countries," said Nicola Bradbeer, an expert on tropical apiculture at the International Bee Research Association in Cardiff, Wales, which is said to house the world's largest amount of written material about bees.

"There are dozens of remedies," she said, "but the thing is very hard to treat and there is no one thing that works 100 percent."

The most promising development is the discovery by a French scientist that small doses of an American-made pesticide called Fipronil kill the mites without affecting the bees or leaving a detectable residue in honey.

Roger Borneck, director of the Institut Technique de l'Apiculture, south of Paris, puts the chemical on strips of PVC plastic inside the hives, where it continues to act for up to 40 days, compared with 2 to 8 days for other chemicals fatal to mites.

"We will probably be able to save the bees if beekeepers start using this chemical as soon as possible," Mr. Borneck said. Although the product has proved efficient under controlled conditions in the institute's hives, only time will tell whether it will succeed in reversing the global march of the mite.

"It is a big problem in most of the world," said Gattano Paltrinieri, a bee expert with the Food and Agriculture Organization, a United Nations specialized agency in Rome.

Geographical separation has helped keep the affliction out of a few areas, including the British Isles, parts of Scandinavia, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, he said. In the United States, infestations have been found in about half the states.

"Unless urgent action is taken, within two or three years all the bee colonies in the affected countries will be wiped out," Mr. Paltrinieri added.

Because controlling the mites is both labor

intensive and expensive, he said, small farmers and traditional beekeepers are more likely to suffer the consequences of Varroa jacobsoni than large commercial apiculture concerns.

The mite was first identified in Java early this century by the Dutch entomologist after whom it is named. A parasite on Asian bees, it crossed species at some stage and began spreading quickly among the honeybees common in Europe.

The mite reproduces "very rapidly" in the brood cells of the honeybees, according to Harald Hoppe, a researcher at the Animal Health Institute in Freiburg, Germany.

The mite preys on the bees in both their larval and adult stages. By sucking blood, it creates wounds that remain open and then admit viral or bacterial infections. The infestation disrupts the behavior of the bees, curtails their flying cycle and impedes cell formation within the hive.

"In the end, the colony usually dies of secondary infections," Mr. Hoppe said. "Without treat-

ment, the colony dies, usually three or four years after the first infestation."

In West Germany about 90 percent of the colonies have been infested; in France, according to Mr. Borneck, it is about 80 percent, with an estimated mortality rate of 20 percent.

The Asian bee has learned to kill or eliminate the mite, but its European cousin has no defenses. Mr. Hoppe says he believes the mites may originally have come to Europe about 12 years ago with some bees that were shipped from Pakistan to a research center near Frankfurt.

Mr. Borneck said it was unlikely that depleted colonies could be replaced by mite-resistant Asian bees, because they are ill-adapted to the cold climate of northern Europe.

In Brussels, a spokesman for the European Commission said there was concern about the mite's cost to farming in the 12-nation Economic Community. The commission is preparing a campaign to inform beekeepers about methods to deal with Varroa infestation.

"The broad-based decline in imports

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Solidarity Now Too Narrow for Spiraling Dissent

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

GDANSK, Poland — As muscular young workers mixed with white-haired professors in the courtyard of a Roman Catholic church here last weekend, the broad social alliance that made the Solidarity labor union into a powerful political movement in 1980 seemed visibly reborn.

Nearly seven years after Solidarity was suppressed by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, a new corps of striking workers has moved into the union's surviving, illegal structures from below, giving Solidarity the strongest shop-floor presence it has had since martial law crushed its organization in 1981.

At the same time, the country's opposition elite, ranging from longtime union advisers to lapsed Communists, lay Catholic activists and young conscientious objectors, have set aside their separate agendas and agreed on Lech Walesa as leader and the relegalization of Solidarity as a predominant objective.

Mr. Walesa's ability to reassemble this broad alliance over the last 10 days may confirm official fears that the relegalization of Solidarity would create not just an independent trade union but the 10-million-strong opposition front that nearly destroyed the Communist Party during what General Jaruzelski called the "anarchy and chaos" of 1981.

Nevertheless, many of Solidarity's veteran activists feel the union that is struggling to emerge in this year's strikes and negotiations will differ considerably from the one that was born in the nationwide uprising of August 1980.

Changes both within the Polish work force and in the intellectual movement could end Solidarity's role as a broad alliance, turning it back toward the concerns of blue-collar workers while many intellectuals move into strictly political associations, opposition leaders said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Solidarity as it now exists is already in the throes of change. Since an amnesty two years ago freed most of its activists from jail and ended the need for clandestine, conspiratorial activity, the union has nominally been run by an "executive commission" of regional leaders, headed by Mr. Walesa.

The groups are illegal but authorities have refrained from arresting their members. This network of veteran leaders, most of whom originally emerged during the strikes of 1980 and kept the union alive during long years of suppression, now find themselves coexisting with the leaders of strike committees that grew out of this year's wave of stoppages.

The workers' movement the new committees represent appears to be rapidly growing in strength. Since the stoppages ended 10 days ago, the committees have taken the bold step of openly signing up workers for new Solidarity chapters.

The response has been remarkable. More than 4,000 workers at the Nowa Huta steel mill in Krakow, Poland's biggest enterprise, have already signed up, while 2,500 of 4,000 workers in the Gdansk ship repair yard have reportedly enlisted.

Mr. Walesa and longtime colleagues have moved quickly to make room for the new activists. Delegations from strike committees sat alongside the old executive commission at a Solidarity meeting in Gdansk on Saturday.

Activists said Mr. Walesa's delegation at talks with the government would include one representative of each of the interfactory strike committees, while veteran figures such as the former underground leader, Zbigniew Bukaj, would be sidelined.

Still, Mr. Walesa and other senior Solidarity strategists are concerned about the union's ability to accommodate the new protesters, and particularly the young, angry workers who make up their core.

Although they admire Mr. Walesa, many young strikers were embittered by his decision to call a halt to the stoppages without having received any guarantee of Solidarity's

legalization in a meeting with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak.

"These guys see Walesa, with his fat belly and his big nose and his Nobel Prize," said one union adviser, "and they themselves have nothing, absolutely nothing. Eventually they will find one of their own to lead them, and he will not necessarily be as committed to agreement and nonviolence as Lech."

For now, with Mr. Walesa in control, the union's strategy is being shaped less by either the new or old workers' leaders than by a relatively small group of veteran opposition intellectuals.

Solidarity's proposal for its future was formulated in large part by one of them, the historian Adam Michnik. It is a model of the compromise approach the old leadership has always espoused. It would accept the legalization of the union in stages, beginning only at the factory-floor level, provides for an initial moratorium on strikes and take as a starting point a restrictive 1982 law on trade unions that would prevent Solidarity from assuming its former, region-based structure.

To moderate the politicization that turned Solidarity from a labor union into a mass movement in 1980, the opposition proposal also ties the relegalization to new provisions for freedom of association that would encourage intellectuals and dissidents to form debating clubs and other associations rather than joining Solidarity.

New Talks Are Slated For Walesa

Reuters

WARSAW — The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, will meet Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak on Thursday to prepare negotiations on the future of the union movement, the government spokesman said Wednesday.

"I can confirm there will be a meeting at noon tomorrow with the same set of participants as in the previous one with General Kiszczak," the spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said. General Kiszczak last met Mr. Walesa on Aug. 31.

Prospects for setting up the talks between the government, Solidarity and other groups including Roman Catholic Church officials became uncertain on Tuesday when Mr. Urban accused the banned trade union of making unacceptable demands.

Mr. Walesa and his colleagues have said the talks would be pointless if the government did not restore legal status to Solidarity, which was suppressed under martial law in December 1981.

The government has said it may re-legalize Solidarity, but it has also made clear that it does not want the union to re-emerge as a mass labor movement, as when it was legal from 1980 to 1981.

Mr. Urban said the aim of the meeting Thursday was to see if the two sides could set up more talks, possibly as early as Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

3 Burmese Dissidents Agree on Role

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Three Burmese opposition leaders said Wednesday that they were prepared to form an interim government and urged students to keep up nonviolent pressure to force the resignation of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party. U Tin Oo said by telephone from Rangoon that he, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Aung Gyi had reached a unified position after two days of talks by student leaders for urgent progress.

U Tin Oo, a retired general and former defense minister, said the opposition would not compromise with the ruling party but would give it "a few days" to relinquish power or he and other leading oppositionists would form a rival government. Diplomats in Rangoon said he was emerging as the foremost organizer of Burma's amorphous popular revolt.

More than 100,000 people marched through the streets of Rangoon on Wednesday, shouting for President Maung Maung's government to step aside and let an interim administration lead Burma to democracy. U Nu and his League for Peace and Democracy last week announced the formation of their own rival government.

Iraq Accepts Gulf Talks in New York

GENEVA (Reuters) — Iraq announced its agreement Wednesday to attend a Gulf peace meeting at the United Nations in New York, putting to rest doubts whether talks would continue.

The UN mediator, Jan Eliasson, adjourned peace talks in Geneva on Tuesday and asked the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers to meet in New York before returning to Geneva. Iran accepted, but Iraq responded by saying it would only go to New York once a date was fixed for the resumption of the Geneva talks.

On Wednesday, the Iraqi delegation said it would attend the New York meeting in the first week of October even though a Geneva date has not yet been settled.

Japan Accused of Rice Import Limits

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. rice industry asked the government Wednesday to put its weight behind the industry's charge that Japan unfairly restricts rice imports and to force Japan to give imports 10 percent of its market.

The request was filed in the form of the first Section 301 petition under the new trade law. The U.S. trade ambassador, Clayton Yeutter, will have 45 days to decide whether the complaint is justified — a deadline that falls just before the presidential election.

If Mr. Yeutter accepts the petition, the new trade law sets up a relatively short timetable for resolution of the dispute before the United States can impose a unilateral response.

Hammadi Calls Grenades Harmless

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Mohammed Ali Hammadi, on trial for hijacking a U.S. airliner in 1985, used a blank grenade on Wednesday to demonstrate to a Frankfurt court that those he smuggled aboard the TWA jet were harmless.

Using a deactivated grenade provided by the court, Mr. Hammadi demonstrated how he had disarmed two grenades he smuggled on to the Trans World Airlines plane that was diverted to Beirut in June 1985. He acknowledged that he threatened to detonate the grenades in front of passengers to make them think they were dangerous.

Mr. Hammadi, who has admitted taking part in the 17-day hijacking but denied murdering a U.S. Navy diver, Robert D. Stethem, appeared to be countering testimony linking him to the staying and portraying him as wantonly violent.

U.S. Witnesses Soviet Nuclear Test

SEMPALATINSK, U.S.S.R. (AP) — U.S. experts monitored a Soviet nuclear test explosion for the first time on Wednesday at this long-sequestered testing ground in the republic of Kazakhstan, the official Tass news agency reported.

At 100 to 150 kilotons, the blast had a force several times more powerful than the bomb that devastated Hiroshima, Japan, at the end of World War II, Tass said. The Hagfors Observatory of the Swedish Defense Research Establishment said it measured the explosion at 50 to 150 kilotons.

The joint verification experiment, which was preceded by a similar blast at a U.S. testing range at Pahute Mesa, Nevada, a month ago, marks a turning point in the two superpowers' nuclear testing policies. The verification techniques were expected to lead the U.S. Senate to ratify two long-pending treaties limiting the size of underground blasts.

U.S. Plans to Raise Limit on Refugees

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration has proposed an increase in the number of refugees who can be admitted to the United States in the coming year and has announced plans for a dramatic jump in the number from Indonesia, especially Vietnam.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz testified Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee that President Ronald Reagan had approved the admission of up to 53,000 Asian refugees in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. Mr. Reagan had set a limit of 38,000 Asian refugees in the current fiscal year, and the State Department estimates that 35,000 will actually arrive.

The main reason for proposing the increase is simply that the number of refugees around the world has risen to more than 12 million, administration officials said. In addition, they said, Thailand and other nations in Southeast Asia that have been beset by a tide of Vietnamese refugees have been pleading with the United States to take more refugees from the region.

For the Record

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel arrived Wednesday in London for a visit with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Before leaving Israel, Mr. Peres said his country was trying to "prevent erosion in Europe's attitude" toward Israel while the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, is on a European tour.

The Swedish government issued a formal protest to Israel on Wednesday over the 1948 murder of Count Folke Bernadotte, a United Nations mediator. Count Bernadotte, a member of Sweden's royal family who was on a UN mission in Palestine, was killed by Jewish extremists fighting for an independent state. An interview with extremists who took part in the killing was published Sunday by an Israeli newspaper.

TRAVEL UPDATE

More U.S. Air Fare Cuts for Europe

NEW YORK (AP) — Following the lead of Pan Am Corp., several major U.S. airlines have sharply reduced air fares to Europe.

Pan Am on Tuesday announced a new round-trip restricted fare of \$298 to London from New York, Washington, Detroit and Miami. The new fare represents a 41 percent cut from the airline's previous lowest fare of \$508 for the same route, Pan Am said Wednesday. In addition to the London "Super Euro-saver," Pan Am said it also is offering new "Euro-saver" fares to 22 other European cities that are up to 30 percent cheaper.

American Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Trans World Airlines Inc. quickly said they would match the new fares in the markets where they compete with Pan Am. Continental Airlines said it was studying the possibility of fare cuts, but had made no decision.

Transit to Berlin to Be Improved

BERLIN (Reuters) — Bonn and East Berlin agreed Wednesday to improve road links through East Germany to West Berlin and to the speeding up the rail service to the enclave city.

Under the deal, announced by both sides, Bonn will pay East Germany 860 million Deutsche marks (\$465 million) a year from 1990 to 1999 for the transit routes, an increase of 335 million marks over the present annual payment. In return, East Germany has agreed to resurface two roads leading from West Berlin to West Germany and to open a major new crossing point in the Berlin Wall in 1994.

Papandreou's Wife Says Stewardess Is to Blame for Leader's Bad Health

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — A statement made on behalf of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's wife, Margaret, accusing a female friend of the Socialist leader of being responsible for his bad health, has stepped up a political crisis focusing on the government's future.

The statement on Tuesday apparently came in reaction to press reports that Mr. Papandreou, 69, plans to divorce his American wife and marry his 34-year-old companion.

The issue, in addition to the prime minister's health problems and the country's foreign policy and economic difficulties, has contributed to the government's plummeting popularity. Polls are predicting its defeat in general

elections scheduled to take place in nine months.

The crisis has also contributed to U.S. predictions of a defeat for Mr. Papandreou and a subsequent toughening of Washington's stand on the U.S. bases negotiations. The talks broke off on Sept. 5.

The statement on behalf of Mrs. Papandreou, issued by a spokesman, said the assault on her personality was "inhuman."

It added: "The woman who stood by the side of Andreas Papandreou for 40 years, with dignity and high political morals, during both good and difficult times, and with whom she has four children and two grandchildren, is worthy at least of better treatment."

"All that Mrs. Margaret Papandreou asks is that she be left alone during the personal and family tragedy she is going through."

Shamir Visits Hungary For 2-Day Private Talks

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for a two-day private visit and talks with senior Hungarian officials, the state news agency MTI reported.

MTI said the visit took place at Mr. Shamir's initiative.

In a clear reference to the prime minister's friend, Dimitra Liani, a former Olympic Airways flight attendant, the statement said that "future historians will shed light on all these immoral things going on, and will clarify which persons living next to him in these recent times bear primary responsibility for the unforgivable negligence or guilt for the prime minister's health."

No official divorce proceedings have been announced. But Miss Liani has petitioned for divorce from her husband, Alexis Kapopoulos, a former senior official of the Greek Communist Party.

The opposition conservative New Democracy Party said Tuesday that Mr. Papandreou's ailment had caused a "power vacuum" and a constitutional problem since no one was governing the country.

The government spokesman, however, said that Mr. Papandreou was in regular phone contact with his aides.

London three weeks ago for open heart surgery after doctors diagnosed a constriction of the aorta. The operation is scheduled for later this month.

Miss Liani has been constantly by the prime minister's side, and this week for the first time photographers were allowed to take pictures of them together on walks around the hospital grounds. The prime minister's children and grandchildren have visited him in hospital and have met Miss Liani, but Mrs. Papandreou has refused to go unless Miss Liani leaves.

Mr. Papandreou recently separated from his wife, formerly Margaret Chani, of Elmhurst, Illinois, whom he married in 1951 after both divorced their previous spouses.

The opposition conservative New Democracy Party said Tuesday that Mr. Papandreou's ailment had caused a "power vacuum" and a constitutional problem since no one was governing the country.

The government spokesman, however, said that Mr. Papandreou was in regular phone contact with his aides.



Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Greek prime minister, who issued a statement Tuesday attacking her husband's companion.

BUSH: An 8-Point Lead in Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

president, 43 percent of the probable electorate chose Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the Democratic nominee, and 33 percent chose Mr. Quayle. Only a third of the probable electorate said that Mr. Quayle was qualified to be president, but three-fifths said Mr. Bentsen was.

Most of the poll's other findings were decidedly sobering for the Democrats.

For example, only 27 percent of registered voters said the economy was getting worse. Not since September 1986 has the proportion of pessimists been this low. There was also some improvement in the way people viewed their own personal financial situation.

Perhaps the most disconcerting finding for Mr. Dukakis is that he is losing ground on the issue he once thought would be the key to his election: competence.

The governor has argued that ability, not ideology, should be the main criterion for electing a president this year, and voters agree.

Asked which was more important to them, knowing that a candidate was "competent at running the government" or agreeing with a candidate on the issues, 67 percent chose competence, and just 19 percent chose issues.

But voters now view Mr. Bush as more capable than Mr. Dukakis, by a margin of 51 percent to 32 percent. In early August, Mr. Dukakis had the edge on competence, by 40 percent to 35 percent.

Mr. Dukakis's situation is a textbook case of an increasingly common phenomenon: the politician who is virtually unknown, who wins primaries and with them a vaguely favorable image, and who then suffers a sharp decline in his standing as voters — getting much of their new information from the opposition — study him more closely and have second thoughts.

Mr. Bush's sharp attacks on Mr. Dukakis seem to have played an important role in the Republican nominee's surge.

The vice president has regularly derided Mr. Dukakis as being weak on national defense, and 4 voters in

10 said that the governor would make U.S. defenses weaker, only one in 10 said that Mr. Dukakis, who is campaigning around the country this week on the military issue, would strengthen the nation's defenses. Almost no one said Mr. Bush would weaken U.S. defenses.

The poll also found that Mr. Bush's persistent effort to label Mr. Dukakis as a liberal was a promising tactic. Only 1 voter in 10 looked more favorably on someone who was described as "a liberal." Three in 10 looked less favorably on someone described that way. To be labeled "a conservative," on the other hand, was more a political plus than a minus.

The Republicans' effort to make liberal a dirty word may be having an even broader impact. In the latest poll only 15 percent of those surveyed described themselves as liberals. That is the lowest percentage of liberals recorded since The Times and CBS News began polling in 1975.

Similar Findings

A new Gallup survey showed Mr. Bush leading by 49 percent to 41 percent and Mr. Dukakis suffering from his highest negative rating of the campaign. The Associated Press reported. Forty percent of those polled had an unfavorable view of the governor.

A Los Angeles Times poll released Wednesday also showed Mr. Bush's strength on the military issue. Among registered voters surveyed, 54 percent identified him as the candidate who would better ensure a strong defense, while only 20 percent named Mr. Dukakis.

Dates for 2 Debates

Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bush will hold their second televised debate in Los Angeles on Oct. 13 or 14, and the vice presidential candidates will debate Oct. 5 in Omaha, Nebraska, Dukakis aides said Wednesday, according to The Associated Press. A presidential debate on Sept. 25 had previously been announced.

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DOONESBURY



U.S. Delays Start Of Nuclear Dump

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Energy has announced that it is indefinitely postponing the opening of the nation's first permanent repository for nuclear wastes scheduled next month.

Questions about the construction, design and adequacy of the \$700 million facility in New Mexico are responsible for the delay.

The nature of the questions, and the Energy Department's tardiness in answering them, is likely to have serious consequences for the agency's politically sensitive program for modernizing its atomic weapons plants.

The announcement Tuesday came after a House of Representatives subcommittee made public internal reports that said the Energy Department's own engineers were not satisfied that the repository, near Carlsbad, New Mexico, could be operated safely.

The facility, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, is a grid of mile-long corridors, huge storage rooms and deep ventilation shafts mined from salt deposits 2,150 feet (650 meters) beneath the desert 26 miles (42 kilometers) east of Carlsbad.

The repository is designed to store millions of cubic feet of radioactive wastes from 45 years of atomic weapons production. The wastes are contaminated with plutonium, a highly explosive element that remains dangerously radioactive for 280,000 years.

The Energy Department hoped the facility would reduce anxiety about the safety of disposing of radioactive wastes and the delays are almost certain to affect the schedules of other programs that will generate radioactive wastes intended to be stored there.

The Energy Department has proposed an estimated \$200 billion or more in projects for tearing down hundreds of contaminated buildings and cleaning up toxic and radioactive wastes left behind by the weapon factories.

The repository is a vital installation for both programs and some members of Congress are watching the development of the facility with new interest.

The Energy Department now faces questions about the facility's design, construction and licensing that are almost certain to delay the opening until early 1989 or later.

The National Academy of Sciences and other scientific groups already had expressed concern about leaks that appeared in the vast underground cavern, which was designed to be dry forever.

"We're a month away from opening and there are more Energy Department people lobbying for authority to emplace wastes in the repository than there are making sure the facility is safe," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, which disclosed the internal memo Tuesday.

"There is an attitude down there that says everything is okay and we'll take care of this," he said. "Let me tell you, that is a formula for disaster."

Officials of the Energy Department offered no clear explanation why they have been so late in providing documentation for their own inspectors or for failing to produce the necessary studies to justify the opening of the waste plant.



Mr. Dukakis riding in a General Dynamics battle tank during a stop at the firm's land-systems division in Sterling Heights, Michigan.

Dukakis's New Tool: 'President Quayle'

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Democratic strategists have hit on a simple, two-word phrase to deliver a main part of Governor Michael S. Dukakis's message: "President Quayle."

Hesitantly at first, but with increasing brio in recent days, the Democratic presidential nominee has been reminding audiences that Vice President George Bush, the Republican nominee, has put Dan Quayle, the 41-year-old senator from Indiana, "one heartbeat away from the presidency."

In scornful, mocking tones, Mr. Dukakis asks voters whether they think that the youthful and relatively unknown senator is qualified to lead a war on drugs or negotiate with the Soviet Union.

Crowds at Dukakis campaign events usually respond to the idea with boos and laughter. Sometimes, the mere mention of "J. Danforth Quayle," with Mr. Dukakis dragging out each syllable for effect, draws a loud reaction.

Campaign aides to Mr. Dukakis said they see the Quayle question as a single issue that ingrains two points on the public consciousness.

"There's the very important question as to whether Dan Quayle is qualified to take over as president if that became necessary," said Mr. Dukakis's campaign manager, Susan Estrich. "But also, what does this choice tell you about George Bush's judgment?"

In part, Mr. Quayle has become a daily element of the Democratic stump message because the campaign's opinion polls and focus-group sessions indicate that many undecided voters attracted to Mr. Bush are concerned about Mr. Quayle's experience and maturity.

A campaign aide said this week that the most powerful anti-Bush reaction in the Democrats' focus groups comes when voters around a table are asked to contemplate the words "President Quayle."

"This is an issue that the governor will continue to raise," said a pollster for Mr. Dukakis, Thomas Kiley. "I think it will grow in importance."

In the first weeks after Mr. Quayle joined the ticket, Mr. Dukakis spoke frequently about the experience and stature of his own running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, leaving unspoken the comparison to Mr. Quayle.

Two weeks ago, at a rally in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Dukakis made the message explicit. Delivering his lines as he would a joke, Mr. Dukakis noted that Mr. Bush has pledged to make Mr. Quayle the head of the war on drugs.

"Is there anybody here today," Mr. Dukakis said, "is there any citizen of the United States, who thinks that Dan Quayle is qualified to be the nation's drug czar?"

Mr. Dukakis, attacked by Republicans as weak on defense, came on like a hawk Wednesday, citing a range of weapons systems he supported and accusing his opponents of a "snake and mirrors" military policy. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In a speech at Georgetown University, Mr. Dukakis said: "We'll use force when it's necessary to protect our territory, our citizens or our vital interests, to meet our treaty commitments and to deter or to respond to terrorist attacks."

Mr. Dukakis described the U.S. military as suffering from years of neglect during the Reagan administration.

The nominee said there were shortages of tanks and anti-tank weapons and carrier aircraft, and that a backlog of mdone essential maintenance work in the army and air force was "greater over than it was when this administration took office."

Mr. Dukakis said that if elected, he would press ahead with development of the Advanced Tactical Fighter and the Sea Wolf attack submarine.

"It's time for an end to Republican smoke and mirrors on national defense," he said, calling the MX missile, which he opposes, a "sitting duck."

Mr. Dukakis also opposes the proposed Midgetman missile, a single-warhead weapon favored by some as an alternative to the multiwarhead MX, but in this speech, he tempered his opposition it.

Arizona Voters Avenge Ex-Governor

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — In a primary election that could be called "Evan Mecham's revenge," the state Senate president, House speaker and five other Republican incumbents who voted for the former governor's impeachment were defeated in the first primary since his ouster.

Those were among the results Tuesday in primaries in six states and the District of Columbia.

In Wisconsin, Democrats dashed the comeback hopes of a former governor by nominating Herbert Kohl, the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team owner, to succeed Senator William Proxmire. Former Governor Anthony S. Earl finished second in a five-way race.

Mr. Kohl spent \$2.1 million, mostly his own money, on a campaign built mainly on television ads.

He will face a state senator, Susan Engleitner, who defeated Stephen B. King, a conservative former state Republican chairman.

Mr. Kohl, seeking office for the first time, said voters wanted "a qualified nonpolitician with real business-world experience and they said they want a senator who'll be independent of special interests."

In New England, two Republican congressmen passed the first hurdle toward higher office.

Representative Jim Jeffords of Vermont won the right to face William Gray, a Democrat and a former U.S. attorney, for the seat of a retiring Republican senator, Robert Stafford.

In New Hampshire, Representative Judd Gregg, son of a former governor, captured his party's nomination to succeed Republican Governor John Sununu. He will run against Paul McEachern, a Democrat.

Minnesota voters, as expected, set up a November clash between Republican Senator Dave Durenberger, seeking a third term, and the Democratic attorney general, Hubert H. Humphrey 3d.

Primaries also were held in:

- Utah, where Robert Stringham edged Craig Oliver for the Democratic nomination to oppose the Republican congressman, Howard Nielson.
- The District of Columbia, where all five City Council members up for re-election gained their party's nomination. The council has 13 members.
- In the Arizona primary, the most prominent casualties were Senate President Carl Kutasek, beaten by a Mecham supporter, Jerry Gillespie, and House Speaker Joe Lane, a Republican who started the impeachment process against Mr. Mecham last fall.
- Not all the former governor's supporters were successful — his press secretary, Ron Bellus, was trounced by the former Senate President, Leo Corbett.
- In Vermont, Mr. Jeffords soundly defeated a conservative, Michael Griffes, after a primary in which his frequent opposition to President Ronald Reagan's policies became an issue.

FBI Disciplines 6 for Inquiry Flaws

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William S. Sessions, said Wednesday that he was suspending three bureau employees and censuring three others for mishandling an investigation into political opponents of the Reagan administration's policy on Central America.

In testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Sessions said that he was disciplining the employees "because of the managerial or supervisory inadequacies displayed by them" during a bureau investigation of the People of El Salvador, or CISPES.

Mr. Sessions did not identify the employees but said that they worked at the supervisory, unit chief and section chief levels and that they included personnel from FBI headquarters in Washington as well as from field offices.

Details of the investigation of the committee's supposed terrorist links became public in February when a New York lawyers group obtained documents showing that FBI agents had photographed protesters at peace rallies, recorded license-plate numbers and investigated nuns, union members and college students.

The investigation was closed in June 1985 after the Justice Department concluded that the group was involved in political activities protected by the First Amendment and not involved in terrorism.

The inquiry was prompted by allegations that CISPES members were involved in furnishing funds and material to a leftist group seeking to seize power in El Salvador.

Mr. Sessions said that, based on available documents, "there was no reason to believe that all CISPES members nationwide knew of or had any involvement in support of El Salvador or U.S. terrorists."

"The mistakes in judgment that took place during the CISPES investigation were serious ones," he said, "and I cannot emphasize too strongly my firm conviction that there is no place for such mistakes in the work of the FBI."

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Selling Nuclear Power Gets Tougher in Japan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The full-page advertisements are now featured regularly in Japan's national newspapers. "Nuclear power is stable and economical," one asserts. Another reads: "Radiation has been with us since the beginning of time."

At an average cost of \$240,000 per appearance, the nation's electric power utilities have spent millions of dollars cooing these views since launching a series of concerted campaigns several months ago. Last month they were joined by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which opened a separate bureau charged with explaining Japan's growing dependence on nuclear power and winning public approval of it.

But as these developments indicate, Japan's nuclear-power program, currently the world's most ambitious, is increasingly under threat from a popular movement that has gained significantly in strength in recent months.

There's no question that anti-nuclear feelings are now widespread," said Nobuyoshi Yokoe, director of MITI's nuclear power division. "So far the fight is on the side of those against us."

Since the current campaign began to gain momentum earlier this year, it has also begun to acquire much wider social and political implications, independent commentators believe. Acknowledging this, anti-nuclear activists view the movement's underlying implications as a fundamental source of its strength and appeal.

Opposition to nuclear energy, social analysts say, is one sign that a growing number of Japanese are not fully satisfied with the quality of life their newfound affluence has so far given them, and are impatient to gain a more effective political voice. Equally, the movement is seen as an expression of increasing resentment among the rural population over the concentration of wealth and power in a single urban area stretching from Tokyo southward to Osaka.

"People are rich but they don't feel rich; they supposedly live in a democracy but have very little say," said Takashi Hirose, a writer and lecturer who is widely acknowledged as the movement's leader. "If we can change Japan's energy program we will have changed Japan."

Government officials and activists such as Mr. Hirose agree that spreading concern here over the potential dangers of nuclear energy stems largely from the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl in 1986.

Japan's power program has reached important turning points. The nation's 37 nuclear reactors now account for about 30 percent of total electricity generation, ranking Japan fourth in terms of the proportion of nuclear-generated electricity behind France, Sweden and South Korea. By the end of the century, nuclear facilities are

scheduled to provide 40 percent of all Japanese electricity, an increase that will require nuclear-generated capacity to double, government officials estimate.

One result of this is the spread of reactor construction to rural areas previously unconcerned with the energy needs of urban areas. As nuclear-generated electricity accounts for a larger percentage of the total, utilities will eventually have to adjust the output of nuclear plants to accommodate daily fluctuations in demand — instead of running them steadily at full capacity.

The technique involved in this adjustment, called "load following," is frequently controversial. Both pro- and anti-nuclear experts compare it to an airliner's take-off and landing, in that the risk of a mishap is substantially greater during such operations.

Government officials acknowledge that load-following procedures will have to be introduced within the next four to five years. The first tests of the technique, held in the southern island of Shikoku several months ago, prompted one of this year's largest anti-nuclear demonstrations.

Japan's movement has a marked emotional dimension stemming from the trauma experienced after the atomic bombings of 1945. One reflection of this is a near-obsessional concern with the radiation content of food. Equally, the perception that Tokyo is accommodating Washington by slowly abandoning its longstanding ban on visiting by nuclear-armed warships has sparked vehement protests in recent weeks.

"The issue of food has special meaning for us," said Yoshiyazu Sakamoto, a retired political scientist and a prominent opponent of nuclear power. "Since Chernobyl, it is no longer only a question of bombs, which had become somewhat abstract for many people."

Attention is now focused on Japan's thirty-eighth nuclear reactor, which is to open next month on the northern island of Hokkaido, and on a plant in another rural village that will enable Japan to reprocess fuel and store waste for the first time.

Hokkaido residents are currently demanding the right to hold a referendum to determine whether the plant should be allowed to generate commercially even if test operations are successful. It would be the first such poll in Japan's history.

Opposition to the government's nuclear energy plans in Hokkaido is typical, independent analysts say, of the broad popularity the movement has recently acquired. Until the Chernobyl accident, anti-nuclear views were confined to a few academic specialists and the oppositionist political parties, which used the issue chiefly as a vehicle to attack the governing Liberal Democrats.

Turkey Says Its Report Does Not Clear Iraq

By Thomas Goltz
Washington Post Service

ANKARA — Turkish officials say there is "no contradiction" between a statement by Turkey that it has found no evidence of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq against dissident Kurds and a condemnation of Iraq by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, citing "overwhelming evidence" that such weapons have been used.

"We stand by our report," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. "After checking with all relevant authorities in the border region, we were unable to come up with one case among the refugee population that would confirm the use of such weapons."

The official stressed, however, that the report last week was not intended to exonerate Iraq but referred only to the lack of evidence among the 100,000 Kurdish refugees in Turkey.

"We have no idea what happened inside Iraq," the official said. "The border region is wide open, and both the national as well as foreign press — as well as local authorities — have been scouring the area for alleged victims, but not one has been found."

He said Turkey had not requested the evidence that persuaded the State Department that chemical weapons had been used in northern Iraq.

[The Turkish Foreign Ministry said again Wednesday that Turkish medical experts who examined Kurdish refugees had found no evidence that Baghdad had used chemical weapons against them. Reuters reported from Ankara.]

[The Foreign Ministry said Ankara would reject any request from the United Nations to send a group of medical experts to check refugees for evidence of chemical gas. If a team of experts were sent to Turkey, this would involve Turkey directly in the matter," a spokesman said. "Such an attempt would also create a wrong impression that Turkish medical experts were inadequate to make related research."]

Observers in Turkey were surprised both by the speed of the U.S. condemnation of Iraq for its reported use of chemical weapons against the Kurds last month and by the timing and content of the disclaimer from the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Shultz told a U.S. Senate panel Tuesday that the administration believed it had "conclusive evidence" that Iraq had used chemical weapons. But he said it wanted to determine the facts before considering a Senate request for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

"Not everybody agrees with what the facts are," Mr. Shultz said.

Although virtually every Kurd who has crossed into Turkey has maintained that the Iraqis have used a variety of chemical weapons against both civilian and guerrilla targets, journalists on the scene have been struck by the lack of victims to support the charge.

Inspection of the wounded was conducted, for the most part, by recent graduates of medical schools completing their period of obligatory service. Few, if any, of the doctors in the field have had experience in dealing with chemical-weapons injuries.

Most guerrillas in Uzundere and other camps appeared to be fairly healthy and admitted to having fled before their camps or villages were hit by the Iraqis.

Iraq Will Reject Demands
David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The Iraqi ambassador to the United States says Iraq will reject Western demands for a UN investigation of charges that it has used chemical weapons in its campaign to crush a Kurdish rebellion, but that it will give Western reporters access to the Kurdish region of northern Iraq.

"This is an Iraqi issue, a domestic issue, not an international one," the ambassador, Abdul-Amir Anbari, said Tuesday. "We think that opening the door to all journalists to go anywhere in the north should be enough."

Mr. Anbari said his government felt that allowing a UN team to investigate the charges would be recognition that "there is an international issue."

Iraq has repeatedly and categorically denied that it has ever used chemical weapons against any of its 3.5 million Kurds.

NATO Ship Runs Aground

The Associated Press

BODOE, Norway — The U.S. tank landing craft Boulder ran aground Tuesday off central Norway during a North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise, spilling about 4,000 liters (1,000 gallons) of diesel oil into the Norwegian Sea, the Allied Press and Information Center said.

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Handling Krasnoyarsk

The White House is using peculiarly self-defeating tactics in these final months of its strategic arms negotiations with Moscow. It has threatened to declare an illegal Soviet radar to be a "material breach" of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the diplomatic prelude to scrapping the treaty. It has even said that it will sign no new treaties reducing nuclear arms until the radar is torn down.

These are the wrong tactics, focused on the wrong goal. They would put the next administration and Mikhail Gorbachev into corners that have no easy exits.

The radar, still unfinished, violates a central provision of the 1972 ABM treaty. To ensure that new phased array radars are used only for warning, not for coordinating missile defenses, the treaty requires them to be sited on a country's periphery. This radar, a 30-story device near the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, is 480 miles (770 kilometers) inland.

The radar, then, is a serious violation. What should be done? Clearly the Russians must tear it down, unconditionally. But Mr. Gorbachev, who inherited the issue, has already taken steps to defuse it. He let a congressional delegation visit the site. And last October, without admitting a violation, he declared a one-year moratorium on further construction. Since completion would take at least three years, the radar is no immediate threat.

Administration hard-liners fervently wish to declare the radar a material breach of the ABM treaty. That is the diplomatic preliminary that entitles a party to repudiate a treaty altogether. Such a declaration would make it harder, not easier, for Mr. Gorbachev to get his hard-liners to forgo the radar. Fortunately,

The Road for Burma

One day the Burmese government makes what seems a handsome concession to popular unrest and promises early multiparty elections. The next day huge demonstrations resume. Nothing could better illustrate the government's failure to win the public confidence requisite to putting Burma on the road to a better future. Democracy is the cry, and millions of Burmese people are determined to get it.

The problem, it seems, lies in the continuing grasp for power by U Ne Win, the zealot general whose coup of 1962 set his country on a quarter-century's spiral of isolation and regression. Ostensibly he retired in July, but it soon turned out that he did not intend to surrender control. His first choice as his successor was a fellow general whose repressions provoked his undoing in just a few weeks. U Ne Win's second choice was a pliant lawyer named Maung Maung whose offer of early elections met an almost total lack of public acceptance.

What the people of Burma plainly want is elections run by a credible public authority, which means that U Ne Win's clique must be replaced by a broadly based interim government whose credentials are approved by most of the people.

Radon and Cancer

Environmental pollution, as the world has come to think of it, is the dark side of economic progress. It is the toxic wastes that modern industries produce and the moribund heaps of trash and garbage that wealthy cities generate. Radon is the exception — a reminder that some pollution is entirely natural, but no less dangerous for that.

Radon is created by the slow decay of uranium trapped in rock, and as the gas collects it can produce extremely high levels of radioactivity. Most environmental issues carry a satisfying edge of accusation: The pollution is somebody's fault, and those somebody's have to be called to account. But radon would exist if no human being had ever set foot on the planet. That is one reason, perhaps, why it has not had a very prominent place in the politics of environmental protection: It doesn't sharpen anyone's ideological weapons. But, despite its lack of political interest, it kills people.

The U.S. Public Health Service and the Environmental Protection Agency, in warning Americans to check their homes, estimated that radon causes at least 5,000, and perhaps as many as 20,000 lung cancers a year in the United States. The higher figure suggests that radon is responsible for most lung cancer deaths not caused by smoking.

Like most environmental hazards, this one was first identified by the epidemiologists.

Other Comment

Botha Goes on the Road

The thumbs of both hands are probably sufficient to count the world figures capable of upstaging Pope John Paul II. President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa is not one of them. Nonetheless, the latter's unexpected visit to Mozambique (on Monday), just as the pontiff's southern African tour took him to neighboring Zimbabwe, cannot have been coincidental. The stratagem will have the desired effect on local (South African) media catering for a white opinion which regards Pretoria as the center of the universe. On the defensive against a rampant white right, with crucial municipal elections looming next month, the hapless Mr. Botha needed to do something a bit more dynamic than pleading for African unity with a bang in his throat.

For all his awesome power of life and death over the oppressed 75 percent of the

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7168. Tlx: RS30228
Managing Dir. U.K.: Malcolm Glen, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-810616. Telex: 61170
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S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS N° 873201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357
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OPINION

Iraq Didn't Lose and Now Can't Be Allowed to Win

By Flora Lewis

BRIGHTON, England — The deafening silence of governments on Iraq's use of chemical weapons has provoked serious concern among defense experts.

A major thesis that emerged from the annual conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies here last weekend was that wars in the Third World are not likely to diminish if the East-West conflict wanes, but increase in scope and intensity as sophisticated weaponry spreads.

So far it has been legislators, the press and the public who have spoken out against Iraq's actions. Governments seem to have reached a new level of cynicism. It is clear that Iraq felt it could get away with turning its poison gas arsenal on its Kurds after the cease-fire because so little was said when it used chemical warfare against Iran.

And since chemical weapons are cheap and easy to make, and there is no deterrent, other Third World belligerents will not be tempted to use the "poor countries' nuclear arm," if the complicity of the world community with Iraq shows that it can be done with impunity.

Certainly the superpowers and the Western nations which accept some responsibility for world order must react clearly and effectively. The U.S. Congress has been more lucid than

Third World: Without Birth Control, Aid Is a Pious Charade

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a minor breakthrough for candor, a World Bank document this week admits what everybody knows but few have been willing to say publicly: The multinationals in loans and other aid to Third World countries will go down the sinkhole if those countries do not adopt tougher birth control programs.

The reason for the absence of honesty on this issue is no secret: Most officials panic at the thought of the political backlash from the Catholic Church in poverty-stricken areas of the Third World. Even in the United States, the clout of the anti-birth-control crowd is painfully self-evident in the midst of a presidential campaign, as arrogant "right-to-life" advocates disrupt Michael Dukakis's speeches.

In Latin America, where the debt problem and the strength of the Catholic Church coincide, the situation is worse. A top official at the Inter-American Development Bank, when asked how debtor countries like Mexico can ever stop the decline in living standards without a more vigorous population-control program, responds: "I know, but don't give me a problem I can't handle."

The World Bank's allusion to the population problem is contained in a single paragraph in the annual report of the International Finance Corporation, its affiliate that deals with private investment in the Third World.

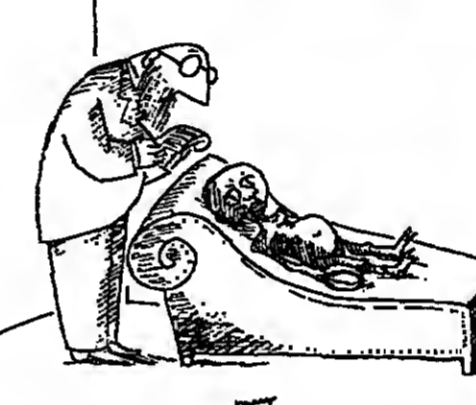
The message is simple: So long as population control is ineffective in poor countries, even a reasonably high economic growth rate will not lead out of poverty. More money simply must be spread to feed more mouths.

Although real GNP grew at about 4.5 percent in 1987 in the Third World, the IFC report notes: "With population in these countries continuing to grow at 2 percent a year, and with increasing needs in many countries for investments just to make up for years of low investment and maintenance, there was little room for raising standards of living."

But that does not mean that the IFC is prepared to do anything about it. Its executive vice president, Sir William Byrd, said "it is only part of the whole effort in dealing with Third World problems, and has no responsibility for dealing with such issues."

If it is not the IFC's responsibility to deal with the population problem (and granted, the IFC is a relatively minor player at a bigger table), whose responsibility is it?

It has become increasingly clear in recent months that the Third World



In Hong Kong, a Case of Survivor's Jitters After the Crash

By Michael Leiter

HONG KONG — The people of Hong Kong are acutely sensitive to political events from China, which resumes sovereignty over the territory in 1997. The recent crash of a Chinese airliner at Hong Kong airport has been interpreted as such an omen.

The fatal accident, adding to an alarming safety record of China's national airline, is viewed as an example of the kind of governmental competence that can be expected when the territory becomes a special administrative region of the People's Republic.

The political inference that is being drawn from the crash at Kai Tak Airport reflects a popular lack of confidence that Beijing will honor the spirit, as well as the letter, of an agreement on Hong Kong concluded with Britain in 1984. Released last April, the first draft of the basic law, or constitution, for the special administrative region has generated deep doubts that the "high degree of autonomy" promised in the agreement will match Hong Kong's expectations.

There is also a lack of confidence in Britain's willingness to take serious issue with China over interpretation of the accord, especially on the question of representative and responsible government.

In the wake of the Falklands War, Margaret Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, affirmed a moral commitment to the people of Hong Kong. However, confidence in this assurance has long since dissipated. Sir David Wilson, the governor of the territory, is viewed as the representative of the British Foreign Office, concerned to assuage Chinese political sensitivities. He is not regarded as a spokesman for the people of Hong Kong.

Beijing's political interests, not Hong Kong's, appear to have been catered for in the decision to permit direct elections to the Legislative Council only in 1991, and then for a mere 10 of 56 seats. In consequence, those most interested in democratic politics have begun to vote with their feet. The momentum of migration has accelerated as increasing numbers of qualified professionals take their salaries and skills overseas.

It is partly for this reason that Union Carbide has announced that it will move its regional headquarters from Hong Kong to Singapore. An offer by the Singapore government of residential rights and eventual citizenship to people with skills from Hong Kong has been a decisive factor. Other multinationals based in the territory may well follow suit to overcome the growing shortage of key personnel caused by the exodus.

It seems that Britain's policy is to deliver Hong Kong to China with only minimal political change. For its part, the government has been explicit that although the continued economic prosperity of Hong Kong is a top priority, the right to determine the political mold of the territory rests with Beijing.

Britain's forthcoming departure is unlike other acts of decolonization. A political landlord, China, is recovering possession of real estate together with chattels and inhabitants, which means that conventional self-determination is out of the question.

Probably more important than Western-style democracy in Hong Kong's case is administrative practice. Lau Siu-kin, of the Chinese

Quayle: The Candidate's Father Tells the Story Differently

By James C. Quayle

HUNTINGTON, Indiana — Working spent most of my young life in the newspaper business. I thought I knew something about journalism. Being on the receiving end of a media blitzkrieg gives you a different perspective on the matter — fast.

I have received a crash course in this side of journalism in the few weeks since my son, Senator Dan Quayle, was nominated for vice president. His life and his family's have been joined by some of the most intense and intrusive scrutiny imaginable. Some of this is understandable and justifiable. A lot more of it, to put it mildly, isn't.

At this point, everyone in the United States who knows there is a presidential election this year must also know that my son spent six years in the Indiana National Guard. In fact, his service is well-known in political (and media) circles, since it is included in his standard biography.

What purportedly made this well-known fact a major story was the charge that undue influence had been used to get Dan into the Guard during the Vietnam war. One rumor had it that Dan jumped to the head of a three-year waiting list to get into the Guard. As the record shows, there was no waiting list, no line-jumping and no favoritism. That ought to have been the end of the story. It wasn't. Instead, the media decided to question everything else about Dan, including the merits of his serving in the Guard, his academic record, his entire employment history and his supposedly privileged background.

Concerning service in the Guard, I will say only this: The Indiana Guard was not exactly a haven for draft dodgers. At the time Dan enlisted, Company D of the 151st Infantry in Vietnam where its soldiers won more than 100 Purple Hearts.

The other points that have been raised about Dan range from the ludicrous to the outrageous. Everything he has ever done has been attributed to the influence of his "rich and powerful" family. Reading these accounts, I feel as if I'm watching "Dynasty" with myself cast as Blake Carrington. Don't I wish!

The truth is that the Quayle family is not part of any "empire." We own and operate a newspaper in a small Midwestern town. We live fairly modestly, and so does Dan — who waited on tables when he was in college and worked his way through law school. Being called rich and powerful by the television networks and the major newspapers, as somebody once said, is like being called ugly by a frog.

Attention has focused on Dan's ability to land various jobs in the state government of Indiana — false attributed to his family influence. Suffice it to say that Dan was twice elected to the House of Representatives, and twice again to the Senate, by the people of Indiana, not by telephone calls from his family.

One of the media raps against Dan is that he is allegedly too inexperienced to run for vice president. I would point out that he has held

Blaming Everybody Except the Voters

EVERYBODY is being analyzed and criticized in this presidential election except the voters and the novoters, who are performing in their usual mysterious ways.

Vice President George Bush is trying to persuade them by trickery, and Governor Michael Dukakis by evasion, and they do so for the simple reason that they think it works.

When Mr. Bush tells the people that Senator Dan Quayle is a man of presidential stature, and tells them to remember Pearl Harbor and then forgets the date himself, they don't seem to mind. The lower he sinks on the road to the White House, the higher he flies in the popularity polls.

Most people suspect that Senator Quayle is a turkey but think that, after all, he would just be vice president, and vice presidents have had to take over the White House only five times in this century.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dukakis promises the people good jobs at good pay, clean air and water, free baby-sitters, subsidized education, better defense at lower cost, and says "That's what it's all about." Paying for these things, of course, is really what it's all about, but he doesn't explain that. The people don't applaud all this

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Explorer Dead

LONDON — A telegram from St. Paul de Loenda says that Major Bartelot was shot dead on July 19 by his Manyema carriers. The murder of Major Bartelot has caused in London a gloomy view to be taken of the position of the other explorers. The disaster crushes any reasonable hope of another Stanley search expedition being raised and equipped in time to render aid to the gallant explorer; and unless Stanley himself can hold his own unaided, in the face of the turbulent tribes inhabiting his line of advance, there can be little doubt as to what his fate must be.

1913: Military Bidding

NEW YORK — The action of the Navy Department, in accepting the bid of an English firm to furnish the battleship New York with turbine casings and thereby save the American exchequer nearly \$100,000, which the acceptance of the Ameri-

without outside pressure. Perhaps when the soldiers start going home from the war and the effort at reconstruction begins, there will be some reaction to maintaining siege-state policies. The rest of the world can't count on it if Saddam Hussein's defiance succeeds.

The United States has determined that freedom of navigation in the Gulf is a national security interest that calls for the dispatch of important forces. That interest will also be threatened if Iraq comes to dominance.

Baghdad's denials of trying to wipe out the refractory Kurds and of using chemical weapons are only another example of the value of its word. Governments which temporize and seek intricate diplomatic excuses to look the other way, as they did when Iraq used chemical weapons because they feared that Iraq would win, are not only flouting morality. They are also flouting strategic sense.

There is no use expecting gratitude for the immense help given to Iraq. That was in the self-interest of the Arabs, the United States and the West. Now, in that same interest, Iraq must be made to see that it was not saved from defeat to permit it to conduct genocide or to become the regional superpower. Ton much is at risk.

The New York Times

In 1984 the World Bank's annual "Development Report" incorporated a brilliant study of the global population problem, showing, for example, that in certain birth rates a small country like Kenya (18 million) would swell into one of the big ones, with a population of 150 million by the year 2050. Of the 25 largest cities in the world with more than 10 million in population each by the year 2000, 20 would be in the poor countries, with all of the attendant problems of poverty, disease, crime and drugs.

Although the Bank spends a limited amount of money on population control projects in Africa, it has not again published material such as the excellent data in the 1984 report. Presumably, it is heard from the same politicians who enforce silence at the Inter-American Development Bank.

It is time to face facts: Third World aid without birth control is like trying to pour water uphill. Lester Brown warns that food shortages, given present birth rates, are inevitable.

Supporters of the Baker plan piously argue that there can be little progress among Third World countries unless they pursue "market-oriented" reforms. But the Third World cannot start competing with capitalist economies until its birth rates more closely match the lower rates in the richer West and in Asia.

The Washington Post

University of Hong Kong, has argued that the main concern of the territory's population is to uphold "negative democracy" — namely, a restricted exercise of political power by Beijing. British colonial rule in Hong Kong has exhibited such a quality. It has been marked by the light, rather than the heavy, hand of government and the absence of a characteristically intrusive Chinese style of bureaucracy.

Most of the 5½ million inhabitants of Hong Kong do not have the qualifications to settle elsewhere and are politically fatalistic.

Britain should insist that China stick to the spirit of the agreement. Only then might some recognizable measure of autonomy, and attendant continuity of everyday life, be realized. Otherwise, Hong Kong could exchange a lax external colonialism for an internal one in which heavy-handed and less competent administration afflict those people to whom Mrs. Thatcher once declared a moral responsibility.

The writer, who teaches international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, is a frequent visitor to Asia. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

one expected" from this new senator.

Little of this has come through in the press corps is intent on X-raying every aspect of his career and life to document the preconceived conclusion that we, his family, are "rich and powerful." I deeply resent this treatment, and in particular resent the numerous episodes in which my own words have been twisted by reporters to fit his image.

The media overkill against Dan, and the complete unfairness of its coverage to date, are offensive to a lot of Americans. The ironic result could be a backlash that helps elect the Bush-Quayle ticket in November.

The writer is publisher of The Huntington Herald-Press. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

OPINION

A Good Line for Dukakis: Republicans Are Marxists

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Michael Dukakis should tell Americans that the Reagan-Bush administration has miraculously made Karl Marx seem correct — this at a moment when there are no longer any believing Marxists east of the Elbe.

If Marx had been scribbling away in the Library of Congress (America's equivalent of the British Museum, where Marx scribbled) in January 1981, as Reaganites marched into Washington, he would have said: The class struggle is about to intensify. During the Reagan Terror, labor will lose ground to capital.

minority — think of themselves as "labor." And the vast majority of that minority is already for Mr. Dukakis.

But, such sentimentalities aside, politics is about who gets what, especially as a result of government action. And in the Reagan years, a particular social stratum has received a lot. The people who get income from property have benefited, especially from the huge deficits that have put in place a permanent high level of government borrowing that produces high interest rates.



Dealing With the Greenhouse Effect

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — Today I would like to share my personal technique for dealing with the Greenhouse Effect.

The Greenhouse Effect is, of course, the most recent alarming worldwide homicidal trend discovered by those busy beavers, the scientists. They have found that Earth is slowly being turned into a vast greenhouse, so that by the year 2010 — unless something is done — the entire human race will be crushed beneath a humongous tomato.

nothing happens and nothing happens and nothing happens and nothing happens and MY GOD IT PLUCKED HER HEAD OFF LIKE A GRAPE.

I am not saying the Greenhouse Effect is unimportant. I am just saying that

MEANWHILE

I do not have ROOM for it in my brain because of all the other dangers I am trying to be concerned about, such as drugs and pollution and cholesterol and nuclear proliferation and this new barbecue grill we got. Our old one rusted out. It was the basic model, the kind where you put charcoal in, you lit it, you noticed about an hour later that the charcoal had gone out, and you ordered a pizza. It gave us years of good service.

field of military procurement because she is extremely fond of gadgetry, as is demonstrated by the following two facts, which I am not making up:

- 1. She owns six hair dryers.
2. She recently bought an ELECTRIC CALENDAR. The box says it's "programmable to the year 2048," which is how long I bet it remains in the box.

So Beth did not buy just any barbecue grill. She bought a Weber Genesis II LP gas model, featuring: knobs, switches, auto-ignite, a fold-down side table, "flavor bars," a side burner, an electric rotisserie and much more.

These are true statistics. So we are talking about a total of 49 scary things to remember JUST ABOUT A BARBECUE GRILL, and frankly I do not feel up to it. The only warning I even started to read was on Page 3, which begins, I swear, with the words: WARNING!!!! SPIDER AND INSECT ALERT.

To Beat the Other Side's Ideology He Needs His Own

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — The Democrats begin their final presidential sprint with two big weaknesses, one unavoidable and the other of their own making.

The unavoidable one is that America is enjoying relative peace and prosperity, which always bring credit to the incumbent administration. The avoidable one has to do with Michael Dukakis's famous line that this election is not about ideology but about competence, which is close to a confession of ideological bankruptcy.

too many taxes, regulations, bureaucracies. Prosperity only awaits the bracing renewal of entrepreneurship. The diagnosis and the record are, of course, debatable. The inflation rate did come down, but it took the worst postwar recession to do it. Yes, Americans have had five years of steady growth, but it has been slow. Yes, unemployment has dropped, but due to the stimulation of unmanageable deficits.

Deal-style programs, such as universal health insurance and day care. Others think the Democrats ought to stand as the party of fiscal discipline. Mr. Dukakis, taking a leaf from Mr. Reagan, is running as an epic tax cutter. In July Mr. Dukakis overruled aides who urged a program with a sharper edge. When his relatively amorphous acceptance speech played well, he could insist, "See, I told you so." But in the absence of a clear, convincing message, his early lead has dribbled away.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Reason to Hesitate

Several opinion columns in your pages have questioned South Africa's sincerity in the Angola-Namibia negotiations. Anthony Lewis, for one, in "Try Testing Pretoria's Sincerity" (Aug. 12), expressed his doubts, adding that South African officials had already mentioned "a number of issues that could again serve as excuses," including "questions about UN impartiality."

For Frivolous Reasons

Regarding the editorial "Bush and the Gender Gap" (Aug. 20): The editorial says that the Republican platform's plank favoring the rights of the unborn would

mean that, "given a choice between saving the fetus or the mother, the mother must die." This is not the issue. Such a choice does not come up in modern hospitals. What is at issue is that millions of unborn infants are being exterminated for increasingly frivolous reasons.

ALBERT DIANNI, Rome.

Don't Say It, Period

In response to the news report "Women Lawyers Try to Disbar Sexism" (Aug. 10) and the letter "The Tip of the Iceberg" (Sept. 1): It is about time for men to learn that calling a female colleague a "slut" is highly offensive. The letter writer talks of indirect provocation, citing deliberate devaluation of men, hurt male egos, aggression and counteraggression, and so on. All of this is just a farfetched excuse for a serious slip of the tongue.

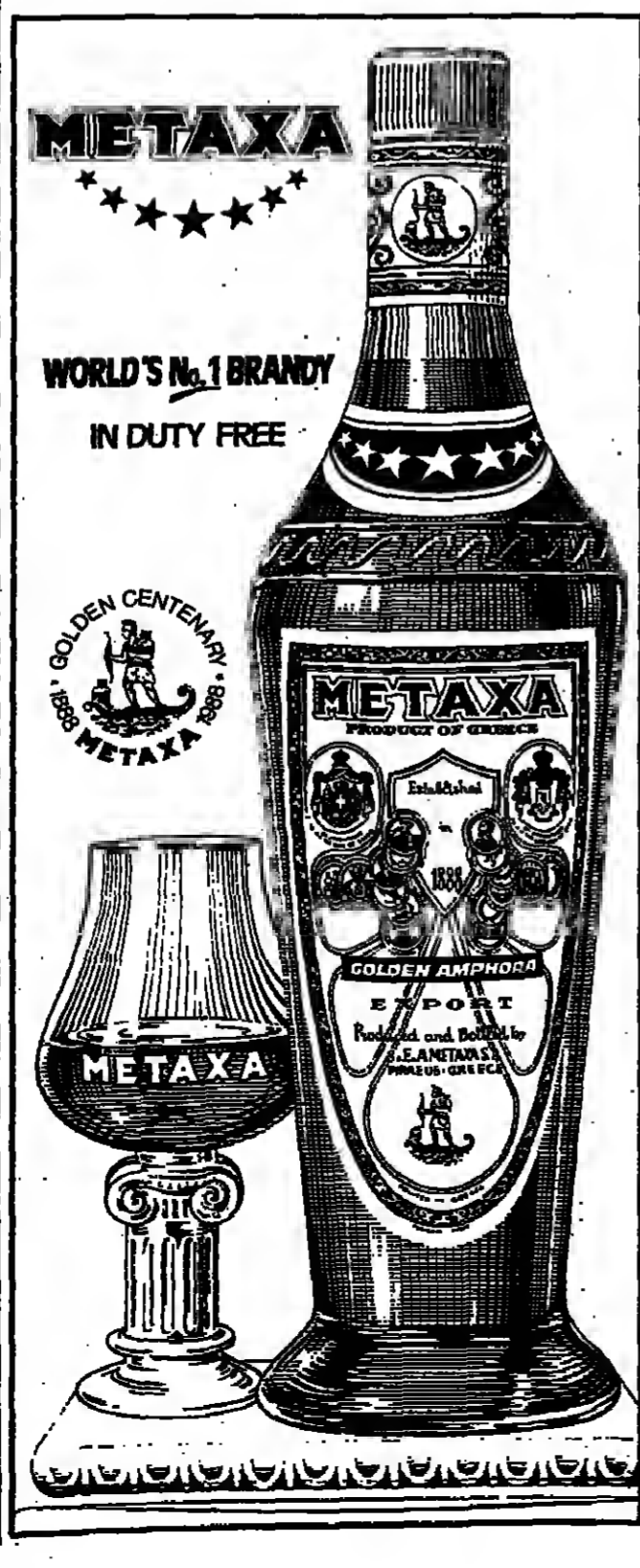
ANGELA M. MATTERN, Paris.

Zia Tried in Vain

Regarding "In Pakistan, Obstacles to Democracy," by Narendra Singh (Opinion, Sept. 2): The late Pakistani president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, visited India on several occasions in an effort to improve ties and create better understanding, but Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has continued to follow a strictly anti-Pakistan policy.

Do They Trust Hussein?

Elie Chalala writes in "In the Gulf, a Shifting of Power is Under Way" (Opinion, Aug. 27) that the Gulf Cooperation Council's new perception of Iran as a "concrete" rather than an "abstract" threat has stimulated a boldness that is illustrated by expanded arms purchases, such as Saudi Arabia's \$29-billion arms deal with Britain.



THE WAY YOU SEE EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE.

From the outside, Europe can be seen simply as an emerging political entity (see fig. 1). But as most businessmen know, on the inside it's a vibrant economic



community packed with places generating a lot of business (see fig. 2). So if you fly for business we think you should fly with people who fly for the businessman: Air France. With 94 destinations in Europe alone we not only regularly go where everybody else does, but also to places nobody gives a second thought to, until they have to go there. In fact, we fly to more cities in Europe than any other airline. And if that isn't enough incentive for you to fly with us, fly with us for our service. You'll find that it also rates a few stars.

THE FINE ART OF FLYING AIR FRANCE

ASIAN TOPICS

Japan Will Seek Cut In Overseas Air Fares

The Japanese Transport Ministry will ask Japanese airlines to cut their notoriously high fares for overseas flights originating in Japan to bring them more in line with fares for incoming flights, Patrick L. Smith of the International Herald Tribune reports.

The airlines are expected to comply. Competition will probably compel foreign airlines flying out of Japan to follow suit.

Around Asia

The Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal, where a boom in tourism has been accompanied by a growing traffic in drugs, has mounted a major anti-narcotics campaign.

Singapore, concerned about a chronic labor shortage and an aging population, is considering measures to encourage elderly people to keep working.

About 1,000 Filipinos demonstrated at the Japanese Embassy in Manila this week demanding suspension of new nightclub ordinances in Japan that they said would displace thousands of foreign workers.

Indians are working in Japan, mostly in construction and entertainment. The new rules, which include increases in taxes on food and drinks, are supposedly intended to minimize abuses of foreign workers.

The number of Bengal tigers has been increasing rapidly in Bangladesh's southwestern mangrove forest of the Sundarbans, the abode of more than 550 of the species, forestry officials said.

It is more than 20 years since "Minamata disease," the mercury poisoning named for the Japanese seaside town where it struck, began to claim its victims.

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Senate Committee Urges Broad South Africa Sanctions

By Irvin Molotsky New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a bill along party lines Wednesday imposing sweeping sanctions against South Africa to protest apartheid.

But the lack of bipartisan support made it appear unlikely that the full Senate would act on the measure before Congress adjourns in a few weeks.

The deleted section would have barred foreign oil companies from drilling for oil off U.S. shores if the companies do business with South Africa.

The deletion was made at the request of Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, but even with that concession Mr. Cranston did not win Mr. Murkowski's vote.

Three South African political detainees who escaped to the U.S.

1986. The bill would prohibit the purchase, acquisition, ownership or holding by any American individual or entity of any investment in South Africa.

Before the vote by the committee, the measure's principal sponsor, Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, sought to win some Republican support by deleting a section that oil companies had objected to.

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Three South African political detainees who escaped to the U.S.

Congrats in Johannesburg stayed put Wednesday despite a government offer that they could leave without being arrested, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

A government statement said the three activists were "not in any danger of being arrested once they leave the consulate general." But their lawyer, Krish Naidoo, said that he had not been personally informed of the government position.

The three — Murphy Morobe, Mohammed Valli Moosa and Vusumuzi Philip Khanyile — escaped from the Johannesburg Hospital on Tuesday and took refuge in the consulate. They had been taken to the hospital for physiotherapy.

U.S. officials have said that although they were not prepared to offer political asylum, they would not force them to leave the mission.

The government spokesman said that the minister for law and order, Adriaan Vlok, had been considering the release of the three when they escaped.

There is no further reason to detain them," a spokesman for the ministry said.

Mr. Morobe and Mr. Moosa, senior officials of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, had been in detention since July of last year, and Mr. Khanyile, a leading figure in the National Education Crisis Committee, had been in prison since December, 1986.

"If they want to they can stay," the ministry spokesman said, "but they will be detaining themselves."

Mr. Naidoo said the U.S. ambassador, Edward J. Perkins, told him that the consulate would ensure all the material needs of the group.



Mr. Arafat greeting Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias of Greece at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday.

From Arafat to Israelis, A New Year's Greeting

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — "Shana Tova, Shana Tova," the man with the checked headscarf, the gray beard and the khaki paramilitary uniform declared Wednesday.

That is the traditional Hebrew greeting for the Jewish New Year, nothing unusual on Rosh Hashanah, except that it came from Yasser Arafat, who has spent much of his adult life fighting Israel in the name of the Palestinian people.

Speaking at a crowded news conference, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization went on:

"On the occasion of the Hebrew New Year, I say to all, Shana Tova, meaning good year."

He spoke with a big smile, clearly enjoying the stunned silence his comments brought about from hundreds of reporters at the European Parliament headquarters, where he has been invited by a group of socialist members for a two-day visit.

"I say to all, Shana Tova, meaning good year, and I mean a year of peace," he said. "A peace year, a year of peace for all our children, all our people."

Making a reference to his anticipated visit to the United Nations later this year, Mr. Arafat extended his opening to the Israelis.

"I say I'm willing to meet any Israeli in the United Nations and, if he likes, in the Security Council or in the General Assembly," he said. "I am ready to meet any of those who are willing to meet me."

What provoked the declaration was a question from the Israeli peace campaigner Abie Nathan, who operates a radio station called the Voice of Peace and who has long advocated a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians, including the PLO.

Mr. Nathan, who met Mr. Arafat in Tunis two days before, is in danger of being imprisoned because Israeli law forbids Israelis to meet members of the PLO.

At the news conference, Mr. Nathan told Mr. Arafat that he had already risked a prison sentence by talking to him and wondered if the Palestinian leader was willing to take a risk himself and meet with other peace-loving Israelis.

Never mind the prison sentence, Mr. Arafat told the man whom he called "my dear friend Abie Nathan," Arabizing Mr. Nathan's first name.

"I tell you the peace I call for, and the one you call for with me, is a peace that deserves every sacrifice, including the prison sentence that Shamir threatened you with," he said, referring to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Arafat appeared relaxed and happy during his two-day Strasbourg visit with 30 of his top aides and an entourage of more than 100.

He was treated as a head of state, and the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, came here to meet with him, despite strenuous objections from French Jewish groups.

"I think he is a man we can talk with," Mr. Nathan said.

POPE: Police Seize Hijacked Bus

(Continued from Page 1)

through a hostage freed by the hijackers at noon Wednesday, were resisted by both the British and Lesotho's joint military-civilian government.

The British high commissioner, John Edwards, refused to open the gates for the hijackers. "We will not agree to the request to see them," he said later. "It is not British government policy to give in to terrorists."

The pope, who is on a five-nation tour of black-ruled states in southern Africa, was unable to land in Maseru as scheduled because of bad weather.

His plane was diverted to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport just before noon, where it was found to have engine trouble. He was then driven the 270 miles to Maseru.

A Halt in Johannesburg

Roberto Suro of The New York Times reported from Maseru: Full of surprises and ending with violence, Wednesday's trip was one of the most eventful voyages John Paul has undertaken.

On Wednesday morning, as he first tried to reach Lesotho, his chartered Air Zimbabwe jetliner was battered by high winds and drenched over rugged mountains shrouded with dense clouds until the pilot decided to abort the landing and head for Johannesburg before the plane ran out of fuel.

At Jan Smuts International Airport, the Pope met privately and had lunch with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, a meeting that had been left off the schedule of John Paul's 10-day African tour.

The meeting took place while Vatican and South African officials organized a caravan of buses and automobiles that later took the Pope, his entourage and the journalists traveling with him on a five-hour trip across the vast, flat expanse of the South African veld to where John Paul could reach Lesotho late Wednesday.

The pope early Wednesday added a passage to the text of the speech he would have delivered had he arrived here on schedule, saying that he looked forward to visiting South Africa "in the not too distant future."

GORBACHEV: Common Touch

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Gorbachev also used the broadcasts to defend some of his most controversial plans. After one woman in a synthetic fiber plant complained that young workers were leaving state enterprises to work for more money in various cooperatives, Mr. Gorbachev was once more the patient friend and pedant.

He empathized with people's complaints about the prices charged by cooperatives — "Sometimes I've seen them charging five times the state price!" — but then tried to explain their long-term value.

Mr. Gorbachev said that because of modernization, more than 10 million people would be laid off by the year 2000, and these people need to be employed. After all, under socialism, we don't allow unemployment.

Mr. Gorbachev has also strongly defended his most radical agricultural proposal — the rental of farm land to individual families. He tried to allay the widespread fear that such a policy could, as it did under Stalin, lead to a purge of successful farmers who do not work on the traditional Soviet state and collective farms.

Although he has never shown any inclination to yield much power, Mr. Gorbachev tried to emphasize that he alone cannot improve the farms and factories. "People keep coming to me and say Mikhail Sergeevich, do something," he told an audience of Siberian party officials. "But it is time to abandon czars and dictators."

When one official began talking about how target levels for meat production are being reached, the Soviet leader broke in, saying, "Your calculations say we have almost reached the right figure. But the people are laughing." Afterward, the official appeared crestfallen and his voice began to crack.

"Oh, if we could only do things in an instant, right comrades?" he said. "Everybody wants everything to be solved right away."

When one official began talking about how target levels for meat production are being reached, the Soviet leader broke in, saying, "Your calculations say we have almost reached the right figure. But the people are laughing." Afterward, the official appeared crestfallen and his voice began to crack.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| IBM | 170 1/2 | 169 1/2 | 170 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AT&T | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| GE | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 172,228,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 161,861,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 7,400,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |
| NYSE 4 a.m. volume | 1,191,000 |

| High | Low | Class | Chg. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Composite | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Industrials | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Utilities | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |

Wednesdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

| Class | Prev. |
|-----------|-------|
| Advanced | 2.00 |
| Declined | 2.00 |
| Unchanged | 2.00 |
| New High | 2.00 |
| New Low | 2.00 |

| Class | Chg. | Week | Year |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Composite | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |
| Industrials | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |
| Utilities | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |
| Finance | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |
| Insurance | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |
| Transp. | +1.00 | +1.00 | +1.00 |

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |
| AMER | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/2 |

| Class | Chg. |
|-------------|-------|
| Bonds | +0.10 |
| Utilities | +0.10 |
| Industrials | +0.11 |

| Class | Prev. |
|-----------|-------|
| Advanced | 1.00 |
| Declined | 1.00 |
| Unchanged | 1.00 |
| New High | 1.00 |
| New Low | 1.00 |

| Buy | Sales | % of | |
|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| Sept. 13 | 191,231 | 54.02% | 4,312 |
| Sept. 14 | 164,522 | 47.74% | 3,542 |
| Sept. 15 | 170,144 | 48.24% | 3,542 |
| Sept. 16 | 170,144 | 48.24% | 3,542 |
| Sept. 17 | 170,144 | 48.24% | 3,542 |

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Index | 299.51 | 311.44 | 299.12 | 298.44 | +1.22 |
| Indust. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Util. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Comp. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |

| High | Low | Class | Chg. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Industrials | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Utilities | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Insurance | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Transp. | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |

| Class | Prev. |
|-------------|-------|
| Advanced | 1.00 |
| Declined | 1.00 |
| Unchanged | 1.00 |
| Total Hours | 1.00 |

| High | Low | Class | Chg. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Industrials | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Utilities | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Finance | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Insurance | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| Transp. | 100.00 | 100.00 | +1.00 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Late Rally Boosts N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK — Prices closed sharply higher Wednesday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the market recovered from a serious bout of profit-taking and used a favorable trade report to push the Dow Jones industrial average the 2,100 level.

The Dow industrials, which rose 10.67 points Tuesday, jumped 17.60 to close at 2,100.64, its first advance above 2,100 since Aug. 8.

Advances led declines by more than 2 to 1. Volume on the Big Board totaled 177.2 million shares, compared with 162.5 million traded Tuesday.

The Dow jumped more than 16 points in the opening minutes and then lost nearly all of the advance around midday before turning higher again.

The early surge followed news that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$9.5 billion in July, down from a revised \$13.2 billion in June, and far better than market expectations.

The trade news was certainly welcome and suggests we should get a better closing to the month of September than previously thought, said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Johnson, Lane, Space, Smith & Co. in Atlanta.

"However, breaking out of the current trading range will take more than we saw in this session," Mr. Miller said. "People are going to continue to go slowly."

"We need a higher level of conviction. There are opportunities for trading, but that's different than investing. We are not out of the woods yet, but we have to feel a little better than we did yesterday."

Al Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri, agreed. "After putting on 10 points Tuesday in anticipation of the trade number, we rallied to 2,100 and ran into some normal profit taking," he said, referring to the early activity.

This market lull and dies on news of the moment," Mr. Goldman said. "So when the wedding cake was put on the table, it was time to take profits. The short-term overbought condition presented another reason to take profits."

"The 2,100-2,120 area remains a pretty significant technical level for resistance," Mr. Goldman said. "This is a nervous market and it has been locked in a trading range all year. It was natural time to take profits."

Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.98 point to 152.13. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.88 to 269.31. The price of an average share added 20 cents.

Detroit Edison ex-dividend was the most active issue, unchanging at 50 1/2. The stock scored 1 1/4 Tuesday after the company announced that its board was exploring a major restructuring.

USF&G was third, down 1/4 to 31 1/4. Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American exchange index rose 1.56 to 298.35.

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AARS | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 | High | Low | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|----|--------|--------|------|
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |
| 27 1/2 | 14 | 14 | AA | 1.00 | 7.14 | 12.5 | 22 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/2 |

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables reflect the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 105 High Low Close Chg.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High Low, Close, and Chg. Includes sub-sections for (Continued) and Q.

Table of stock prices for various companies including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High Low, Close, and Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 105 High Low Close Chg.

Table of stock prices for various companies including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High Low, Close, and Chg.

Table of stock prices for various companies including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High Low, Close, and Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 105 High Low Close Chg.

Table of stock prices for various companies including columns for 12 Month High Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High Low, Close, and Chg.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Session Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of U.S. Futures prices including sections for Grains, Food, Metals, and Livestock. Columns include Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

Foreign Exchange

Session Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of Foreign Exchange rates including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

Commodity Indexes

Session Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of Commodity Indexes including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE High-Lows with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High, Low, Close, and Chg.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX High-Lows with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 105 High, Low, Close, and Chg.

U.S. Official Criticizes Concessions in Trade

WASHINGTON — The acting U.S. Treasury secretary, M. Peter McPherson, spoke out strongly Wednesday for ending Third World trade concessions that he said perpetuate poverty instead of promoting growth.

David Puttnam Forms Venture With Warner

LONDON — The British film producer David Puttnam said Wednesday that he has formed a four-year joint venture with Warner Brothers Inc. and other international investors to back his next six major feature films.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

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EUROBONDS

BY CARL GEWIRTZ.

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS A WEEKLY LISTING OF EUROBOND PRICES

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries including columns for Session, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Chg.

Standard Chartered Taps Market for £303 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Wednesday that it would sell new shares to raise £303 million (\$314 million) in a move well-received by the stock market and seen by some analysts as a sign that the bank was recovering from its financial troubles.

Standard Chartered, which is Britain's fifth-biggest bank, said it would offer 77.9 million new shares to existing stockholders at 400 pence per share. Stockholders will be offered one share for each two currently held. The £303 million to be raised is after expenses.

Sir Y.K. the Hong Kong-based shipping and property magnate who also owns 14.9 percent of the bank, said he supported the share issue but did not presently intend to subscribe.

The Bell stake, formerly owned by Robert Holmes à Court, is in the process of passing to Bond Corp Holdings Ltd. Despite the rights issue, which will dilute stockholders' holdings, Standard Chartered's shares rose 24 pence on the London Stock Exchange to 502 pence a share.

Playtex Agrees to a Management Buyout

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Playtex Holdings Inc. said Wednesday it has agreed in principle to a management buyout and the sale of Playtex Apparel Inc. with the combined value of the two transactions totaling \$1.3 billion.

Playtex said it intends to acquire or otherwise redeem all of its outstanding debt securities and preferred stock.

"Shareholders are making \$500 million in clear profit in 21 months on an original \$10 million investment," Mr. Smilow said in an interview Wednesday.

The bank said Wednesday it needed to improve its capital base "particularly as measured by the ratio of equity to total assets... in order to support adequately and develop the existing business."

Audi Says Sales Recover in U.S.

ASCHHEM, West Germany — The U.S. car sales of Audi AG are recovering from a sharp decline in the second quarter, said Ferdinand Piëch, managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

CORUM SUISSE advertisement featuring a watch image and text: "Designs on time. Individually made with a degree of skill and care that belongs to a former time, Corum Watches carry design into the future."

LASMO: Stake Sale Is Set

(Continued from first finance page) prise, John Wainwright, said Lasmo's decision to auction its 25.2 percent stake in Enterprise did not reflect the group's full value.

GAZETA MERCANTIL THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN advertisement.

Enterprise stock rose 73 pence to 635 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Lasmo gained 15 pence to 559 pence despite the profit announcement, while British Gas eased 3.5 pence to 169 pence.

CONFERENCE ON BRAZIL'S DEBT/EQUITY PROGRAMME advertisement.

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. advertisement: Weekly net asset value on 14-19-1988 U.S. \$258.68.

Net Asset Value on September 1, 1988 advertisement: Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.03 per U.S.\$1 unit.

DP Energy Resources Growth Fund advertisement: Weekly net asset value on 9-1-1988 U.S. \$32.99.

Workshops sponsored by BANGU DO BRASIL S.A. advertisement.

DP Energy Resources Growth Fund advertisement: Weekly net asset value on 9-1-1988 U.S. \$32.99.

Workshops sponsored by BANGU DO BRASIL S.A. advertisement.

Bergen Bank Prefers Loan To Share Issue

OSLO — Bergen Bank said Wednesday that because of the anemic condition of the Oslo stock market, it was postponing an issue of new shares that would have raised 300 million kroner (\$43.7 million).

LVMH Shares Soar on Paris Bourse Large Stockholders Appear to Jockey Before Meeting

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service PARIS — Shares of LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton soared to record levels in frenetic trading Wednesday as large stockholders of the luxury-goods conglomerate appeared to be jockeying for advantage before an important shareholders meeting next week.

On the Paris Bourse, more than 7 percent of LVMH shares were traded Wednesday, after 4 percent of the shares were traded Tuesday. The stock closed at 3,370 francs (\$536) per share, up from 3,161 at Tuesday's close and 2,946 at the end of trading on Monday.

Financial analysts and company officials said that Bernard Arnault, the French industrialist who controls at least 27 percent of Moët Hennessy stock through a joint venture with Guinness PLC, was responsible for much of the buying.

Bergen Bank had planned the issue to raise its ratio of capital to assets, in line with a new requirement for banks. The loan, to be finalized Sept. 30, would more than satisfy this requirement, Bergen said.

Mr. Arnault is said to have recently allied himself with the 56-year-old Mr. Chevalier, and many investment analysts say it is only a matter of time before Mr. Arnault succeeds Mr. Chevalier, a professional manager with minimal holdings in the company.

Several investment analysts speculated Wednesday that to strengthen his position Mr. Arnault may have invited a new outside investor, perhaps the British hotel and beverages group Grand Metropolitan PLC, to buy LVMH shares.

However, in an interview Wednesday, Mr. Arnault said that was "absolutely not" the case. "The holdings of the Vuitton group is still very significant and our intention is that it continue to be very significant," Mr. Arnault said.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 14, 1988

Table of international fund quotations including columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Other Funds'.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wks High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wks High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wks High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
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|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wks High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |

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|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |
| 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ABT | 1.18 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | + |

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| Denmark | D.Kr. 2,700 | 1,304 | 1,500 | 830 |
| Finland | F.M. 1,760 | 1,334 | 970 | 540 |
| France | F.F. 1,500 | 1,230 | 830 | 455 |
| Germany | D.M. 580 | 403 | 320 | 176 |
| —hand delivery | D.M. 739 | 103 | 379 | 199 |
| Gr. Britain | £ 135 | 83 | 74 | 41 |
| Greece | Dr. 23,500 | 23,820 | 13,250 | 7,300 |
| Ireland | £ Ir. 155 | 118 | 85 | 47 |
| Italy | Lire 360,000 | 295,200 | 200,000 | 110,000 |
| Luxembourg | L.Fr. 11,000 | 7,200 | 6,000 | 3,300 |
| Netherlands | FL 600 | 492 | 340 | 185 |
| Norway (airmail) | N.Kr. 2,000 | 1,276 | 1,100 | 600 |
| —hand delivery | N.Kr. 2,500 | 776 | 1,400 | 700 |
| Portugal | Esc. 26,000 | 26,780 | 14,300 | 7,500 |
| Spain (airmail) | Ptas. 31,000 | 21,780 | 17,000 | 9,400 |
| —hand del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville | Ptas. 31,000 | 21,780 | 17,000 | 9,400 |
| —hand del. Madrid | Ptas. 45,240 | — | 22,620 | 11,310 |
| Sweden (airmail) | S.Kr. 2,000 | 1,276 | 1,100 | 600 |
| —hand del. | S.Kr. 2,500 | 776 | 1,400 | 700 |
| Switzerland | S.Fr. 455 | 455 | 255 | 141 |
| Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East | \$ 470 | Varies | 260 | 145 |
| Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia | \$ 620 | by country | 340 | 190 |
| Central/Latin America | \$ 540 | by country | 295 | 160 |

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Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 14

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Rate | BM | Askd |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
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| Alberca Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| American Express Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| Amco Finance Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| Amco Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |

Pounds Sterling

| Issuer/Mat. | Coupon | Rate | BM | Askd |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Alberca Finance Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| Alberca Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| American Express Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| Amco Finance Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |
| Amco Jvnt | 5.00 | 17.01 | 92.22 | 92.22 |

NOTICE OF ADJOURNED MEETING

of the holders of 8% Series B Debentures to mature January 1, 1995 of

TURBO RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the meeting of the holders of the 8% Series B Debentures to mature January 1, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the "Debentures") of Turbo Resources Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") issued under a trust indenture dated as of the first day of January, 1985 made between the Company and Montreal Trust Company of Canada, as trustee, scheduled to be held in London, England on September 5, 1988 has been adjourned and will be held at Third Floor, Collins Centre, Collins Lane, in the City of London, England, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1988, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as an extraordinary resolution pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture the resolution described in the prior notice of meeting published on August 5, 1988.

The only persons who shall be recognized at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or as entitled to vote or be present at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof shall be the persons who produce Debentures and/or voting certificates at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof or their duly appointed proxies. Instructions and forms for depositing Debentures, forms of voting certificates, and other information may be obtained on application to any of the depositaries at the addresses set forth below.

Those Debentureholders present in person or by proxy at the adjourned meeting shall form a quorum and may transact the business contemplated by this notice and the said prior notice.

For the convenience of Debentureholders unable to attend the adjourned meeting, proxies and voting certificates may be sent to Montreal Trust Company of Canada, c/o Orion Royal Bank Limited, Principal Paying Agent, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, England EC4V 4DE. Attention: Ms Gisela Worman, and, in order to be relied upon, must be received at such address on or prior to the business day immediately preceding the date of the adjourned meeting.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1988.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
 Trustee
 411 8th Avenue S.W.,
 Calgary, Alberta.

The depositaries contemplated by the above mentioned notice are as follows:

Montreal Trust Company of Canada
 Attention: Corporate Trust Department
 411 8th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1E7.
 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 3L6.
 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1K4.
 610 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B8.
 Orion Royal Bank Limited, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, England, EC4V 4DE.
 Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8, CH-8021, Zurich, Switzerland.
 Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
 Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Euro-clear Operations Centre, Rue de la Regence 4, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
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CURRENCY MARKETS

U.S. Trade Figures Light a Fire Under the Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar, boosted by better-than-expected U.S. trade figures for July, closed sharply higher against key foreign currencies Wednesday despite intervention by the U.S. and West German central banks.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

The dollar gained more than 2 pence against the Deutsche mark, rising to 1.8763 from 1.8738 on Tuesday. It also advanced to 134.175 yen from 133.375.

modestly at the 1.8785 level against the mark in a bid to slow the dollar's rise, but the actions had little effect.

amount of dollars at 1.8505 DM through branches of West German banks, dealers said.

TRADE: U.S. Deficit in July Drops as Imports Shrink

(Continued from page 1) ports is important because it shows import substitution for the first time. It seems to suggest that American firms are regaining market share, and that should help maintain the improvement," said Mr. Jasnowski.

The general improvement is positive," said Elias Bikhazi, economist at Security Pacific National Bank. "But it is not as impressive as the \$9.53 billion figure suggests."

1987, because Americans imported about \$2.5 billion less in manufactured goods, \$1 billion of that automobiles alone, especially from Canada, the Commerce Department report said.

But it eased later on fears of central bank intervention. Earlier this summer, central banks made heavy dollar sales to check a rally by the U.S. currency.

CARS: In Japan, Automakers Find a Growing Market for Large Models

(Continued from first finance page) and you may not use the power of the engine," said Masaru Inoue, a Honda executive who recently returned from a long assignment in Paris and is seeing his homeland with fresh eyes.

Winnebago Seeks a Home In Land of Compact Cars

TOKYO — Winnebago, huge American motor homes, went onto the market in the home of the compact car on Monday with the blessings of the Japanese government.

Winnebago's president, said his company shared the motor home as "one of the great achievements" of U.S. industry and predicted it will be a success as more leisure time encourages the Japanese to do more things outdoors.

But sales of Mercedes and BMW continue to climb in this country, because the market is expanding so rapidly. Together, they sold more than 70,000 cars in Japan last year, up nearly 50 percent from 1986.

Main financial table containing various stock market data, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and 4 P.M. Closes. Includes sections for Wednesday's OTC Prices and Wednesday's AMEX Closing.

SPORTS

South Korea's Athletes Facing Immense Pressure

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEUL — More than anyone else, Hah Hyung Zoo should be deeply enthusiastic about the Olympics. A national hero, having won a gold medal in judo at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, he is favored to win another gold here. But his emotions are mixed. "Yes, I often wish things would be over sooner," he said in a soft voice that indicated little of the immense physical power stored in his muscular frame. "People are paying too much attention to gold medals." Hah's melancholy attitude is one measure of the immense pressure that handicaps this country's young athletes as they tune up for the Games. Gold medals have become an obsession for the South Korean media and public, and this has translated into a heavy burden for the nation's 477 Olympic athletes. They and their coaches believe public expectations are much too high. South Korea may have a thriving economy, but it is far from being a sports power, they said. "We won too many gold medals in Los Angeles and in the Asian Games," said Kim Jip, the official in charge of South Korea's Olympic team. He called the 93 golds won at

the 1986 Asian Games and the six won in Los Angeles as "a miracle." And the 1984 Games were boycotted by Soviet bloc countries. "The public misunderstands our power," Kim said. "Even if we do win six golds," the public "will be unhappy." That would be unfair, because South Korea's athletes have been involved in a rigorous, military-style training routine for the past few years. At the Taesung training center on the outskirts of Seoul, which has been home to most of the athletes, they have risen at dawn every morning and practiced for much of the day until lights-out at 10 P.M. This summer, some were even put through a special series of grueling training sessions designed by the army to bolster the mental and physical toughness of young soldiers. A slogan on a blackboard in the main Taesung gym says: "The way to the top is the way of hardship and difficulty. At the same time, it is the way to glory. It is the way of falling down seven times and rising up eight times. It is also the proudest way to victory." The pressure on South Korea's athletes manifests itself in unusual ways. A star sprinter, Lim Chum Ae, was hospitalized last year after a blow from her male coach ruptured an aortic aneurysm. Lim apologized for the incident, saying it was her fault because she wasn't training hard enough. Last month, the athletes staged an unprecedented demonstration, skipping an afternoon practice session to protest the abrupt departure of one of their coaches. The circumstances remain cloudy, but the coach either got into an argument or a fistfight with a team official and left the Olympic training camp. Kim said the coach resigned; the athletes thought he was unfairly fired. After the protest, however, the coach rejoined the team. The protest was shocking in a country that is putting a premium on making the Olympics a grand success. By skipping a practice, the athletes had struck a blow against the almost sacred aura of the Games. Plus, they had disobeyed their superiors — and obedience to authority is a hallmark of deeply Confucian South Korean society. Kim said the protest ended after he explained the circumstances to the athletes. But he also said he warned them that unless they returned to practice — and made up for the lost time with a night-time training session — they would not be allowed to compete in

the Games. The athletes went back to work. Alongside the tales of frustration are stirring stories of sacrifice. Cho Kyu Yung, a relatively inexperienced Greco-Roman wrestler in the 57-kilogram class, pulled an upset during Korea's Olympic trials by taking first place, beating out the longtime No. 1 in the class, Huh Byung Ho. Team officials, fearing Cho's victory was a fluke, wanted to arrange another match between the two. But before it was held, Cho stepped down in favor of Huh. "Cho thought that since this is what the country and the officials want, he would forgo himself, for the sake of his country," said the wrestler's brother, Cho In, who is helping Huh prepare by serving as his practice partner. "In other countries, an athlete wouldn't do that," Kim said. "I think he's a hero." But the public heroes will be the athletes who win medals. Judo is one sport in which the Koreans could pick up several golds. Archery, boxing, wrestling and table tennis, too, are sports in which they could finish high. It is hoped that the medal count will surpass that of arch-rival Japan, but China is again expected to be Asia's top medal-winning nation. "Sometimes I feel it is getting more and more difficult to stay on top," Hah said.

I'm young for American diving, but I get to these meets and I feel old.
—Wendy Lian Williams, 20

techniques of the world's best divers. But at big international competitions the Chinese for years did not live up to their potential. They lacked mental intensity, or just the confidence that comes from international experience. They have learned from their competitive misfires. Beginning at the 1986 world championships, the current crop of female prodigies began maturing. Gao Min, then 16, won the springboard title and has remained the world's best ever since. In the 1987, Xu Yimeng, 16, won the World Cup platform title. Both World Cup women's silver medalists went to Chinese.

Andrea Dobre, who helped Romania win the world gymnastics championship last October, and who is favored to win at least three team gold medals in the Olympics, practiced her routine on the balance beam Wednesday at the Gymnastics Hall in Seoul.



Wendy Lian Williams, 20, a University of Miami junior who finished fifth on platform at the McDonald's meet and will compete in the event at Seoul, said, "I'm young for American diving, but I get to these meets and I feel old."

For a Soviet Editor, the Games Transcend Politics

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — While the Los Angeles Olympic Games were going on for four years ago, Vladimir Gaskin, the foreign editor of the newspaper Sovetskii Sport, was in Tallin, the capital of Estonia. What was the editor of the most popular Soviet sports daily, who boasts a circulation of more than a million, doing in that tiny Baltic republic, thousands of miles away from Los Angeles? He was watching the Games on Finnish television. "My bosses decided that since Soviet athletes were not participating, they could not afford to send me to Los Angeles," said Gaskin. "But Soviet stations were not showing the Games, so there I was in a hotel room in Tallin, watching broadcasts from Finland and writing my stories. It was very funny, but very sad, too."

This summer, Gaskin is part of a five-member Sovetskii Sport team that will cover the Games in Seoul. It is the first time in 12 years that they will write about a Summer Olympics in which American and Soviet athletes will compete against one another. Watching the U.S.-boycotted Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the Soviet-boycotted Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, Gaskin said he learned one thing: the spirit of the Olympics does not suffer, even when politics enters the arena. "There were no Americans in Moscow, and it was still great," he said. "And there were no Soviets in L.A. and it was great there, too. Not to participate is meaningless. The Olympics will always be the Olympics."

It was in the office of Yuri V. Titov, head of the Soviet Olympic Committee, in the shadows of the Luzhnik Sports Stadium, that the preparations for the Soviet team's journey to Seoul were coordinated. Through Titov's small room traipsed coaches and administrators, secretaries and sports committee members, asking for his signature, his advice, sometimes just his encouraging smile. It is Titov's responsibility to see that the 547 athletes and 150 trainers who will represent the Soviet Union at the Games, are properly trained, transported, fed and cared for. To that end, he arranged for a passenger ship to carry such supplies as mineral water, food in canteens that range from Georgian to Ukrainian to Armenian to Russian, beds, medicines and music for relaxation, and he chartered 12 planes to transport the team and several chiefs. "It will be very difficult for our athletes to adjust to the time difference," Titov said. "They may be able to wake up, sleep, eat and compete, but physiologically, it would probably take them a year to really get used to it." Some of the athletes started to acclimate to the 10-hour time difference between Moscow and Seoul by training at a special center in Khabarovsk, in the Soviet Far East, where the time zone is the same. According to Titov, the judo, cycling, sailing, kayaking, boxing, weight lifting and fencing teams spent much of the summer in Khabarovsk. "Maybe this will improve their chance at success," Titov said. "For this, we must hope. And for calm. We must hope that all will be calm at these Games."

Radicals Try To Ambush Games Torch

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Radical students yelling anti-Olympic slogans hurled firebombs Wednesday at a procession of the Olympic torch outside Seoul as police battled to disperse the protesters. Some of the small bombs exploded about 10 yards (about 9 meters) from the runner carrying the Olympic torch, witnesses said. But none of the runners nor his escorts were hit, and the procession did not stop, the witnesses said. The police said 16 troops were injured in the incident at Kyungwon University on the southern, semirural outskirts of Seoul after students hurled some 50 firebombs at the torch procession. They yelled, "Oppose dictatorial Olympics!" Other students staged peaceful anti-Olympic protests Wednesday at several colleges in Seoul, burning effigies representing the United States and shouting, "Yankee go home!" Some 200 students took part in a "Stop Olympic Torch Rally" at Kyungwon. Troopers stormed onto that campus, and officers and students battled with their fists, the police said. Many of the injured troopers were hit by firebombs, they said. Police officials would not say if there had been any arrests or if any students had been injured. Students have staged scattered demonstrations against the Olympics during the past week and battled police at some Seoul campuses. The demonstrations have been on a small scale, and have failed to attract public support. Some students are demanding that the Olympics be shared with North Korea to promote reunification of the Korean peninsula. They also contend that the Games are cementing authoritarian rule in South Korea.

Rice's Grand Slam Puts Boston 4 1/2 Up

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Jim Rice, demoted to part-time designated hitter, connected for his eighth grand slam home run in the major leagues Tuesday night as the Boston Red Sox beat the Baltimore Orioles, 6-4, and increased their lead in the American League East Division. Boston moved 4 1/2 games ahead of Detroit on a day in which three other players hit grand slams, tying a major-league record accomplished 10 times previously. Rice spoiled the major league debut of Pete Harnisch, who was drafted by the Orioles in June 1987. Harnisch struck out Rice on three pitches in the second inning, but Rice got his revenge when he came to the plate with the bases loaded in the fourth. He hit a 2-2 pitch high off the light tower in left-center field for his 376th career home run. Yankees 5, Indians 4: In Cleveland, pinch-hitter Luis Aguayo's two-run homer in the eighth rallied New York to its fifth victory in six games. Dave Winfield opened the inning with a single for his third hit, and one out later, Aguayo hit his third homer this season for the Yankees, and his second in two nights. Blue Jays 9, Tigers 1: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield hit a grand slam and Ernie Whitte a two-run homer against Detroit. Barfield's second slam of the season, and third of his career, came in the seventh inning. Detroit shortstop Alan Trammell left the game after being hit by a pitch. Brewers 4, White Sox 0: In Chicago, Juan Nieves pitched a three-hitter for Milwaukee and Paul Molitor and Robin Yount homered in the first inning. It was Nieves' only complete game this season. Athletics 2, Rangers 1: In Oakland, Jose Canseco hit his 39th

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

homer and stole his 37th base, against Texas, as Oakland cut its "magic number" for winning the AL West to seven. Twins 2, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Jim Dwyer singled home the tying run and Tom Herr's grounder scored the winner as Minnesota defeated Detroit in the ninth. Expos 7, Cardinals 1: In Anaheim, California, Bret Saberhagen gave up two runs on six hits in seven innings and struck out nine, matching his season high, for Kansas City. The Angels were mathematically eliminated in the AL West. Dodgers 2, Braves 0: In the National League, in Los Angeles, John Tudor, Ramon Martinez and Jay Howell held Atlanta to two hits, while catcher Mike Scioscia hit a two-run homer. Pirates 1, Mets 0: In New York, Bob Walk won for the first time since beating San Diego July 20, and Bobby Bonilla hit a run-scoring double for Pittsburgh that ended the Mets five-game winning streak. Expos 7, Cardinals 1: In Montreal, Hubie Brooks hit a grand slam and drove in five runs as Pascual Perez held St. Louis to seven hits. Cubs 9, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Damon Berryhill of Chicago hit his first career grand slam and Greg Maddux won his first game since Aug. 10. Reds 5, Astros 2: In Cincinnati, Jose Rijo allowed three hits in seven innings and Dave Collins' pinch-hit single led to a three-run seventh. Giants 4, Padres 1: In San Diego, Robby Thompson and Candy Maldonado hit bases-empty homers, helping Rick Reuschel get his 18th victory, as San Francisco returned to fourth place in the NL West.



Pascual Perez of the Expos threatened to use a new pick-off throw.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams, scores, and key players.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

Table listing baseball transactions, including trades, signings, and releases for various teams.

INDIANAPOLIS

Table listing basketball transactions and news for the Indiana Pacers.

SIDELINES

Banks Set for Italy

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP) — Two former NBA players, Gene Banks with Arimo Bologna and Larry Drew with Scavolini Pesaro, have signed to play with Italian league teams. It was announced Wednesday. Banks, 29, starred at forward for the Chicago Bulls before being injured last season. Drew, 30, was a guard for the Los Angeles Clippers. Each will get \$250,000 for the season.

For the Record

Fred Lynn will be eligible for post-season play if the Detroit Tigers win the American League East title, commissioner Peter Ueberroth said Wednesday. Bill Walton, the injury plagued center, will miss at least another season because of a foot operation, the Boston Celtics said.

WILANDER STAYS HOME

The Swedish Olympic delegation said Wednesday that Mats Wilander, winner of three Grand Slam tennis tournaments this year, including the U.S. Open on Sunday, will not play in the Olympics because of shin splints. United Press International reported from Seoul. A delegation official said Wilander, ranked No. 1 among male players, injured himself in New York. The Swedish news agency TT said Wilander probably would not resume play until October. Tennis is returning to the Olympics as a medal sport for the first time since 1924.

World Champion Out

Abdi Bile, the world champion in the 1,500-meter run and Somalia's only gold medal hope, has withdrawn from the Olympics because of a stress fracture in his left leg, Agence France-Press reported from Seoul. Bile, 25, was entered in the 1,500 meters and 800 meters in Seoul. He has been struggling to recover from the injury for several months.

Major League Leaders

Table showing batting, pitching, and fielding leaders for the American and National Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table showing batting, pitching, and fielding leaders for the National League.

COLLEGE

Table showing college basketball statistics and news.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Table showing West German football league statistics.

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